# The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3361. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## AFFAIRS BEFORE RICHMOND.

Details of the Events of Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Attack of the Rebels under Jackson upon Our Right Wing.

Their Repeated Repulse, with Terrific Slaughter.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC MOVEMENT.

The Base of Operations Changed by Gen. McClellan.

Concentration of Our Army Between the Chickahominy and the James Rivers.

EVACUATION OF WHITE HOUSE.

Supplies to be Furnished by the James River.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac has no longer need to complain of inactivity, for the comparative quiet of the past month has given place to three days of as desperate, determined and bloody work as the fiercest clamorer for active movements could desire. Though the contest is not yet decided, the result thus far, in its bearings on the general plan of operations, is all that could be desired. We have no great victory to report, no long list of trophies to record, and the movements of an army may present the indications of a reverse, but to those who have been familiar with the position of things here, and the plan of operations they necessitated, matters are assuming a new and more hopeful aspect, for an apparent retreat has really brought us practically nearer to Richmond than we have been at any time before. A military manœuvre, among the most difficult of any when performed in face of an enemy, has been successfully accomplished, and, with forces concentrated upon a new base we are prepared to operate more efficiently than ever against an enemy divided and scattered in the wild pursuit of an imaginary success. He has been tempted to his ruin; and if I mistake not the signs of the times, his joy will be turned into mourning, and that ere many days. It is vain to be desperate, and I may seem over-hopeful in the midst of apparent disaster, but the campaign here at last assumes shapes and consistency to me and McClellan appears more completely the master of his position than at any time before.

REBEL PLANS.

It was soon apparent, after Fair Oaks, that the rebel attack upon our left wing had induced a change of programme, and what the new plan has been I think they is showing. Up to that time our left wing was the weak point, and to that the chief efforts of the enemy were directed, but with the withdrawal of our main body to the south side of the Chickahominy, the left wing, with its exposed line of communication between the river and White House, has been the point inviting attack, and though the rebels have apparently been chiefly concerned with efforts against our left wing, there have not been wanting signs and evidence that their real purpose was directed against the right, whose exposed situation must have been fully revealed to them by the bold dash of STUART's Cavalry across our rear.

During the advance of our pickets in front of Mechanicsville's position on Wednesday, the rebels showed signs of a lack of inclination or ability to oppose any very decided opposition to our advance, and the new ground was gained with far less effort than could be expected. Instead of seeking to drive us from our new position, as so many expected they would on Thursday, the rebels turned in another direction, and crossing in large force at Meadow Bridge, one of the upper bridges on the Chickahominy, near Mechanicsville, fell upon our troops in that vicinity in overwhelming force, in an effort to pass around our right wing and sever our line of communication with the Pamunkey, little thinking that was precisely what we wished them to undertake, if disposed to attack us at all.

POSITION OF OUR FORCES ON THE RIGHT.

The troops remaining on that side of the Chickahominy were the corps of Gen. PORTER, consisting of MORELL's Division, and the regulars, under SYKES, and the division of McCALL, with which the army has been recently reinforced, consisting in all of some 30,000 men, a force entirely inadequate to defend the country between the Chickahominy and the Pamunkey against such force as the enemy might bring against them, but one as large as could wisely be spared from the main body of the army.

In the advance here was the Division of Gen. McCALL, which has been posted within about three miles of Meadow Bridge To miles to his rear, in the vicinity of Dr. GAINES' house was the main Body of Gen. PORTER's troops, consisting of the Brigades of MORELL, MARTINDALE and BUTTERFIELD, SYKES' regulars, the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, First U. S. Cavalry, Second U. S. Artillery, Third U. S. Artillery, Fourth U. S. Infantry, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Second U. S. Infantry, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, and the Third U. S. Infantry.

*[These positions are indicated on the map which accompanies this.*—EDS. TIMES.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

During last week, the enemy opposite this position on the other side of the Chickahominy, have been very quiet, but it has been apparent to those skilled in warfare, that the quietness has been the repose of labor preparing for his spring. Secretly and silently the enemy had thrown a bridge across the swamp a short distance below Mechanicsville, nearly opposite the position held by Gen. McCALL, so hidden by the trees and undergrowth along the Chickahominy that its existence was not suspected until an adventurous scouting party came upon it a few nights since.

Across this bridge the rebels had thrown up a series of intrenchments on the commanding heights beyond, under the cover of which they attempted on Monday, the 23d inst., to throw two new bridges across the stream, in which effort they met with a determined opposition from our forces, and a heavy thunder-storm coming on that night, compelled them to desist the work they had striven to continue under cover of the darkness. These symptoms of an attack revealing the purpose of the enemy, Gen. McCALL was directed to withdraw a mile down the road to a strong position on Beaver Dam Creek.

*[This creek, though not named on the map, will be found just to the east of Mechanicsville, at the point indicated as the position of McCall's Division.*—ED. TIMES.]

This was to be the line of battle in case of an attack, and further opposition to the rebels attempting to cross was stopped, as, for strategic reasons, it was desired that they should effect a passage.

THE FIGHT COMMENCED.

On Thursday they came, taking advantage apparently of our occupation, with the movement of the day previous on the left. Crossing the river in strong force, under cover of a heavy fire from their batteries on the opposite side, the enemy pressed down the road against the position of Gen. McCALL, first attacking his First Brigade, consisting of the Bucktails, and the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiments. These troops were soon reteforced by the six regiments forming the other two brigades of the division, and from their strong position behind the swampy ravine of Beaver Dam Creek, held the greatly superior force of the enemy at bay from the time of attack until the going down of the sun, at near 9 o'clock.

THE TROOPS FIRST ASSAILED.

The troops first assailed were the Pennsylvania Bucktails, who were doing picket duty and were so unfortunate as to leave two of their companies surrounded, and one of them, Company K, is made prisoners—the Captain of the Company—Capt. IRVING, escaping to tell the story. From their rifle-pits and earth-works McCALL'S brave men held the advancing rebels in check for near four hours, when they were reinforced by the brigades of PORTERS' Corps, and the fight continued three hours longer, the rebels being repulsed with heavy loss, our troops under the protection of earth-works suffering less. The loss of this day's fight being summed up at some 300.

OUR MEN RETIRE BEFORE THE ENEMY.

That night an order came from Gen. McCLELLAN for Gen. PORTER to withdraw his forces gradually to a point near Meadow's Bridge. After a few hours' sleep upon their arms, our troops were aroused, and, in accordance with the plan of operations, Gen. McCALL, at 3 o'clock, opened a fire of artillery on the enemy who vigorously responded, until our forces began gradually to retire before them as if retreating, but maintaining their ranks in good order, crossing a bridge over a creek on the way, destroying it behind them, compelling the enemy to wait the slow construction of a new passage-way in the fire of our opposing artillery and heavy musketry fire from the Ninth Massachusetts.

Dividing here, our troops continue their retreat over two separate roads, burning behind them such Commissary stores as they could not carry, which, fortunately, was of small account, as the removal of all portable property across the Chickahominy had previously been ordered. Following close after PORTER's men, the rebels continued to advance, until they came upon a piece of woods, in which they seemed to hesitate to follow, halting for some time before showing themselves again. But, without waiting for them, our troops still fell back, until near the Chickahominy, at Woodbury's Bridge, where they halted in the open country, which there spreads out into broad fields and fertile pastures.

HEIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Quickly the dispositions for battle were made, the division being drawn up in line of battle, the batteries planted in the most elligible positions, and every preparation for holding the ground at any cost, in accordance with the orders received from the Commander-in-Chief. It was now near noon, and our troops had taken fresh courage for effort from the hour or two for rest and refreshment which they had enjoyed. Then the enemy were reported to be again advancing; they opened fire on our men from the woods skirting the plain in which the latter were posted.

First commencing with the usual picket skirmishing, and then swelling into the roar of the artillery duel, the struggle opened between the advanced guard of the two armies, until by 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon the battle raged fiercely all along the lines, until within an hour or two of sunset, when the storm lulled for a time, and then the rebels, who had been meanwhile reinforced, came on with fresh vigor to the assault. They were soon met with equal determination by PORTER's men, aided now by the reinforcements that had come to them from the corps of FRANKLIN, SUMNER and KEYES; from the former SLOCUM's Division, from SUMNER the Brigades of FRENCH, and the Irish boys under MEAGHER, and from the further reserved corps of KEYES, the Brigade of PALMER, which had done good service in the fight of Wednesday on the left. Desperately and determinedly did the rebels press forward, but as desperately and determinedly were they met and driven, gaining nothing further that night of the promise of their morning advance. Not until after 9 o'clock did the men find rest, which, we may be sure, came not unwelcomed to such of the men as had passed through the struggle, commencing early in the afternoon of the previous day.

Most opportunely was the arrival of the reinforcements that evening, for our troops, hard pressed by superior numbers, were in danger of being driven further back than was intended, and the first symptoms of disorder were showing themselves in the hasty flight of teamsters and lookers-on, the straggling soldiers in the crowd being turned back from Woodbury's Bridge by the strong guard who kept watch over it with their bayonets.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

And so the sun went down upon that battle-field strewn with the bruised and mangled forms of what have once been men, of what were still men, though shorn of their full proportions, and bidden to go maimed and halting through life. But though the night had settled down upon the earth, and wearied men were sleeping so peacefully, even in the midst of death, rest did not come to all, for there was still a vigilant watch to be kept upon the movements of the enemy, and the near-by work of removing the dead and providing for the wounded. And early in the morning, at 2 o'clock, all were disturbed by the sound of sharp firing coming from the direction of the left, where the enemy were amusing themselves with a night on the positions of SUMNER, HOOKER and KEARNEY, with no result that I learn of. SMITH's Division, directly opposite Woodbury's Bridge, on the further side of the Chickahominy, were also attacked during the day of Friday, his brave Vermont boys and the Thirty-third New-York, with the help of AYRES' and other batteries, repelling the assault with great slaughter.

THE LOSS.

And who can estimate our loss, when none but an Omnipotent eye can, in the confusion of the first hours that follow the engagement, search out the fate of all who appear not with their comrades as they gather with their regiments at night? It will surely exceed a thousand, and I hope not pass the 1,500; but a few days more will tell, while, meanwhile, the list must swell greatly, for the battle is not yet fully ended. Strategy or no strategy, there must still be desperate fighting, even though the rebels should play into our hands to the end, as they are reported to have done to-day in seeking to possess themselves of the communications with White House, little thinking, probably, how far advanced were the preparations for changing to a new and better base on the James River, where our gunboats can afford us full protection, and we shall have but a single flank to guard,

TROOPS ENGAGED.

The following list includes most of the regiments principally engaged in the battle of Thursday and Friday on the right, to which there is no opportunity for more specific reference in the first hurried report of the engagement. Beside the regulars mentioned in our account of the battle, were the following troops from different States:

NEW-YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st N. Y. Cavalry. | 1st N. Y. Artillery. |
| 5th New-York. | 31st New-York. |
| Bregel's N. Y. Artillery. | 12th New-York. |
| 14th New-York. | 24th New-York. |
| 10th New-York. | 25th New-York. |
| 18th New-York. | 13th New-York. |
| 32d New-York. | 27th New-York. |
| 16th New-York. | 69th New-York. |
| 57th New-York. | 88th New-York. |
| 52d New-York. | 63d New-York. |
| 61st New-York. | 7th New-York. |

PENNSYLVANIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9th Pennsylvania. | 7th Pennsylvania. |
| 8th Pennsylvania. | 1st Pennsylvania. |
| 2d Pennsylvania. | 3d Pennsylvania. |
| 10th Pennsylvania. | 62d Pennsylvania. |
| 5th Pennsylvania. | 98th Pennsylvania. |
| 1st Penn. Artillery. | 95th Pennsylvania. |
| 12th Pennsylvania. | 83d Pennsylvania. |
| 11th Pennsylvania. | |

MICHIGAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4th Michigan. | 16th Michigan. |
| | 1st Michigan. |

ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

MASSACHUSETTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9th Massachusetts. | 22d Massachusetts. |
| | 29th Massachusetts. |

NEW-JERSEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2d New-Jersey. | 3d New-Jersey. |
| 1st New-Jersey. | 4th New-Jersey. |
| | 5th New-Jersey. |

MAINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2d Maine. | 5th Maine. |

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

5th New-Hampshire.

DELAWARE.

2d Delaware.

## THE OPERATIONS OF THURSDAY.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

GAINES' HILL, Friday, June 27, 1862.

The army of the Potomac is having a week of work, and the promise of the prevailing signs is that the closing day of the last week in June is to witness hard fighting. Yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, the rebels, who had crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, two miles below Mechanicsville, attacked with artillery from across the river, and with a strong infantry force, the regiments composing the First Brigade of McCALL's Division—the Bucktails, the Tenth, Eighth, Ninth and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiments. They were promptly met by the Pennsylvanians, who fought them for two hours, when the Second and Third Brigades of McCALL's Division, comprising six regiments, reinforced their hard-pressed comrades, and fought them until evening, repulsing them at every point. Our men suffered a very considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, something like three hundred—the figure is merely estimated—but were ready for further work this morning and in high spirits. The Bucktails were especially unfortunate. Two companies of them were surrounded by the enemy. One of them succeeded in escaping, but the other, Company K, fell into the clutches of the Confederates. The Captain of the company, Capt. IRVING, after he had been taken, took advantage of a temporary confusion and made good his escape. First Lieut. WELCH, of the same company, was left in the hands of the rebels. After holding the enemy in check for four hours, McCALL's Division was reinforced by two brigades from Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, and the rebels were again driven back, they making a further attack, with a heavy loss. During the action a severe cannonading was kept up by both parties, the rebels, however, failing to do much damage with their shells. They advanced upon us in great force. It is estimated that at least 30,000 men were brought by them into the fight, to make a desperate effort to flank our right. Our far inferior force, however, held them effectually in check and eventually drove them back.

Gen. McCLELLAN himself arrived on the ground toward evening, and immediately sent a dispatch to be read to the troops on the other side of the Chickahominy, to the effect that Gen. McCALL had repulsed the enemy and driven them back upon their entrenchments. The dispatch was read to the troops just at dusk, and from that hour till late in the night, all along the lines of our army, cheer after cheer went up.

The fight was renewed early in the morning, when the enemy were again repulsed: but at about 6 o'clock, in accordance with strategic plans of Gen. McCLELLAN, our troops fell back two or three miles, the rebels following.

The fight has proceeded to-day on better ground and satisfactorily. The movements of the army are important, but I am forbid to state them in detail.

From White House we hear of a probable advance of the enemy on that post of supplies, and everything there is ready to receive them.

All along the lines to-day there has been vigorous firing, the enemy attempting to shell our camps.

F. P. C.

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(*Correspondence of the Baltimore American.*)

WHITE HOUSE, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

The events transpiring at this point, and in the army before Richmond, during the past four days, have been of such varied character and thrilling interest, that I scarcely know where to commence or end the record in order to make it understandable to the general reader. Many who were eyewitnesses to these movements have fled off panic stricken, fully convinced that the whole army before Richmond has been destroyed, and that Gen. McCLELLAN has been out-witted, out-generaled, outflanked, and "driven to the wall," where he promised to place the enemy. The evacuation of White House was to them an inexplicable mystery under any other condition of facts; and had they have kept their eyes open early in the week, they would have discovered that the work of evacuation was silently and surely progressing before any of the fighting on the right wing, as early as Tuesday, and that large numbers of vessels had left the York and Pamunkey rivers, and were moving rapidly around to a new basis of operations on the James River. They might also have observed that all civilians were forbidden to approach the front as early as Tuesday, under any pretence whatever, and that the immense stores of supplies at Dispatch Station had been steadily reduced for a week, until the last box of crackers, barrel of beef and bale of hay had disappeared, before the great contest on Friday, which left the way open for the enemy to approach that point, which I have every reason to believe was designedly intended by Gen. McCLELLAN to be the mouth of the empty trap into which they were being led, and, as I hope and believe, to their entire rout and discomfiture.

Before proceeding to the narrative of events as they have occurred in the vicinity of White House during the past few days, I will briefly state that the whole movement of Gen. McCLELLAN, so far as the changing of his lines are concerned, and in reality the making of his left wing his right wing, and withdrawing his right wing to rest near Savage Station, at the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy, has been accomplished, throwing his way open for the enemy, to rush to his coveted feast at the White House, where he found nothing but an empty platter. Whether this movement is good or bad, or what may be intended by Gen. McCLELLAN to be accomplished by it further than throwing his left on to James River, and supporting a land attack on Fort Darling, it is impossible at present to say. A day or on hour may decide this point. I will merely proceed to a narrative of events as they occurred at White House up to Saturday, at noon, embracing such statements as reached me from the battle-field on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

WEDNESDAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

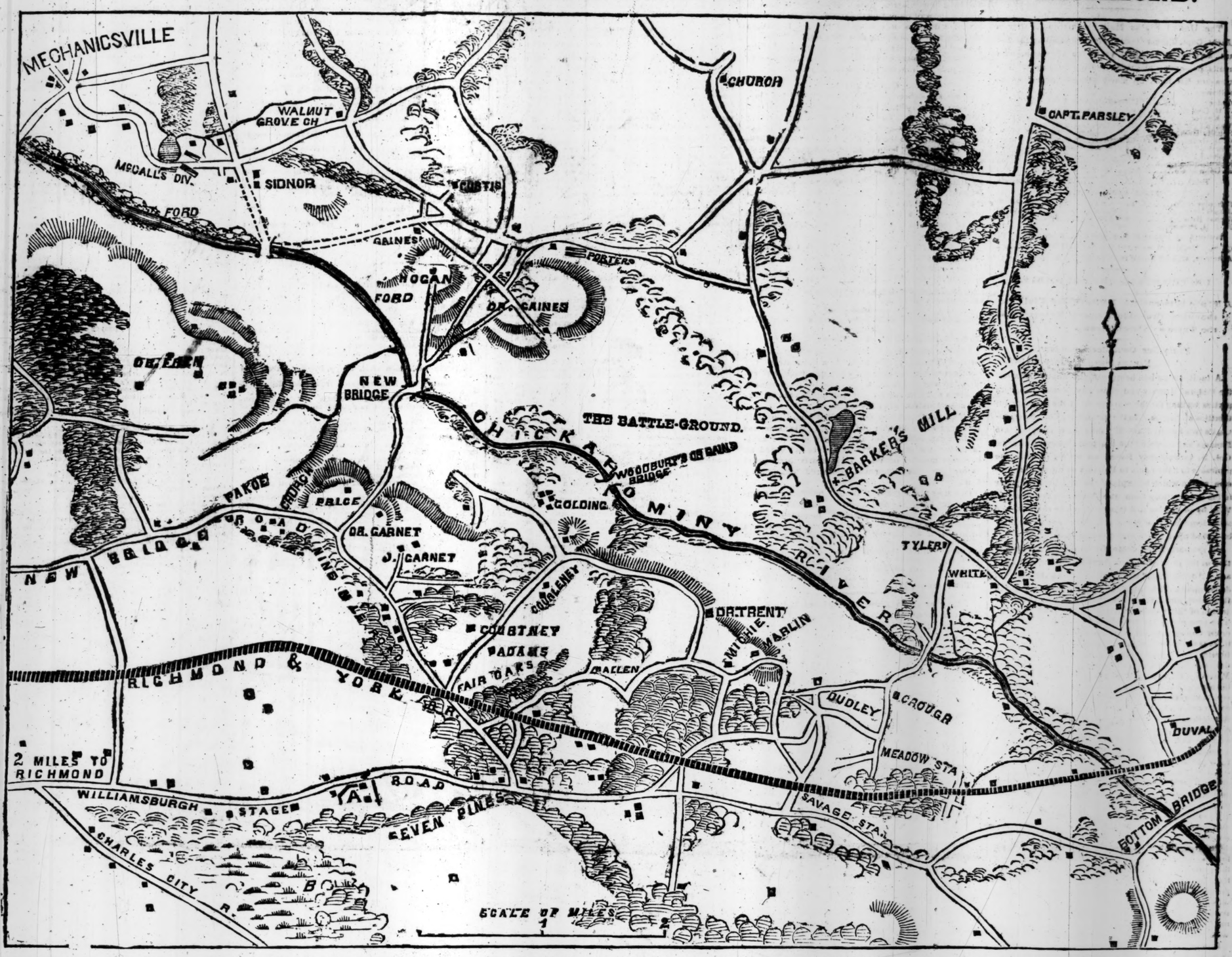
At the White House, on Wednesday, matters were progressing as usual, with the exception that there had been a check in the landing of stores of all descriptions, while those on the landings were being rapidly loaded in wagons and moved off toward the left flank. Several steamers with large strings of vessels laden with forage and subsistence had also been started down the river with orders to proceed to City Point on the James River. This reversal in the course of transportation occasioned considerable comment and speculation, but was ascertained to be the fulfillment of an order direct from Gen. McCLELLAN. Some supposed it to be intended for the supply of a portion of Gen. BURNSIDE's army, which rumor said had reached the James River to cooperate with him. An order was also received from headquarters early on Wednesday to prohibit anyone from coming forward to the lines on any consideration whatever, unless the parties belonged to the army. This order was so peremptory that even those connected with the Press, some of whom had come down to forward their reports by the mail-boat were prevented from returning, and others who had smuggled themselves through were promptly sent back.

On the same day Gen. CASEY came down and took command of the small land force, not exceeding 600 men, and in the evening was notified to prepare at any moment for the entire evacuation of the post, and the preservation, as far as practicable, of the public property. Similar orders were also sent to Col. INGALLS. He immediately communicated with the fleet, and a division of men armed with axes proceeded during the night to cut down the trees around White House, and subsequently all the way along, above and below the Pamunkey River, so as to give them free play for the use of their guns. On the same evening we had a report from headquarters that a division of the rebels, the forces of "Stonewall" JACKSON and Gen. EWELL were approaching, and threatening to open the way by the right flank for a raid on the White House. In the meantime the trains on the railroad were kept running night and day, carrying forward nothing but ammunition and munitions of war, with siege and rocket guns, and field pieces.

The down train of cars, due at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, had not arrived, which added to the excitement among the soldiers and camp followers. At half-past 10 o'clock in the evening, however, the train arrived bringing down about ninety wounded men, it having been delayed for their accommodation. They were nearly all of Gen. HOOKER's Division, and had participated in the gallant advance on the left of the centre on Wednesday morning, driving the ene-

*[Continued on Eighth Page.]*

## LOCALITY OF LAST WEEK'S MANŒUVRES AND BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.



# FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

## Arrival of the Northern Light with $400,000 in Treasure.

## QUIET AT PANAMA.

## AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall on the 21st ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure list foots up about $400,000, consigned as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Order | $17,472 | J. Hunter & Co | $3,000 |
| J. H. Coghill | 6,000 | J. Strauss, Bro. & Co. | 23,381 |
| P. Naylor | 8,000 | J. & M. Goodman | 7,680 |
| Wm. Meyer & Co. | 3,300 | A. S. Rosenbaum | 11,500 |
| Scholle Bros. | 11,900 | Jennings & Berrian | 17,000 |
| G. H. Grant | 2,738 | Crosen & Dibles | 7,000 |
| Dewitt, Kittle & Co. | 9,145 | E. Kimble | 4,500 |
| Richard Patrick | 20,000 | M. C. Hawley | 3,500 |
| Metropolitan Bank | 15,323 | J. B. Newton & Co. | 16,160 |
| H. Cohn & Co. | 22,000 | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 178,000 |
| Total | | | $387,556 |

FROM ASPINWALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Schepler & Co | $120 | Order | $1,930 |
| James Hale | 776 | Ribon & Munoz | 1,160 |
| Shrout Bros | 800 | Parsons & Pettit | 430 |
| M. J. D. Pumerajo | 500 | | |

Matters at Panama had assumed a condition of quiet. Details of events there, as well as in Central America, will be found in our correspondence.

### UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

#### A Truce between the Military and Civil Authorities—Probable Results—Reception of the Troops—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, June 21, 1862.

A tacit truce has been brought about between the Federal Military and State Civil authorities, both parties waiting for the movements of the superior authorities at Bogota. In the meantime, Col. SANTACOLOMA's two hundred and fifty men have marched into Panama and occupied the spacious Chiriqui Barracks. Col. S. immediately issued an order, in which he professes to have come to Panama on a peaceful mission, and in which he explains the objectionable phase in his instructions from the National Secretary of War, by protesting that it only means he shall enforce such decrees of the General Government as he may be called upon by the Governor to enforce.

On the part of the State Government, a convocation of the principal officers was had on the 16th inst., and a "declaration" issued, signed by all the chiefs of departments. The question at issue is recounted in this paper, and the reasons reasserted why the occupation of the State by National troops is objected to. The conclusion reached, however, is that the Governor consents to the temporary occupation; "but if, as is not to be expected, these forces, now or in the future, should attempt to enforce the decrees and orders alluded to in the instructions of the Secretary of War to Col. SANTACOLOMA, the Governor will resign his place, so that he may in no manner authorize the violation of the rights of the State; and he makes this declaration in the presence of the authorities of the State, that they may have due notice of a resolution of such transcendant importance. And the functionaries present feeling it to be their duty, in case such attempt should be made, that they should also resign their places, unanimously declare their intention to do so." This resolution has been communicated officially to the Provisional President of the Republic, and to the Consuls in Panama and Aspinwall. The two schooners that brought the troops from Cartagena to Aspinwall, have sailed for the former place, and reports are rife that they will bring reinforcements.

The troops were well received by the people, with few exceptions, and the negroes were in extacies at their arrival. Last Sunday evening, the fine brass band by which they are accompanied attracted a large crowd of all classes on the "Battery," which is our public promenade, to hear *morceaux*, well given, too, from "La Favorita," "Don Pasquale," "La Norma," &c.; and the Yankees were smoothed down with "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle."

Bishop VASQUEZ, who, in common with all the prelates of this Republic, has a mortal hatred for MOSQUERA, skedaddled for the interior a day or two before the military occupation. I believe MOSQUERA has banished nearly all the Bishops for opposing his mortmain law, and had given our Bishop warning not to meddle with or oppose his decrees. The Cathedral of Panama is, therefore, closed, much to the chagrin of the lovely señoritas who were accustomed to show off their black tresses and feathery gauzes in the temple, at grand mass.

Last night a detachment of SANTACOLOMO's men went to Aspinwall, to watch the landing of a cargo of goods from a British brig, which is supposed to have arms and munitions on board for the Centralists in Cauca. One of the Panama papers yesterday stated that Señor POMBO, Secretary to Gen. HERRAN, New-Grenadian Minister to Washington, was about to send arms to the Isthmus, for clandestine transportation to Cauca, but I do not credit the report, as I doubt whether Gen. HERRAN or Señor POMBO care to take any active part to prolong the present troubles of the country.

The Italian brig *Genoa* arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th, with twenty-seven passengers for California nearly half of whom were marriageable young women of very robust appearance—at least they appeared so to us thin-visaged folks. Two British ships from England, and one from France, have also arrived at Aspinwall this week

CHAS. D. B. SIMONTON, Esq., Special United States Inspector of Customs for the Isthmus, and WILLIAM PARKER, Esq., Superintendent of the railroad, go home to-day on the *Northern Light* on short visits.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac*, and Her Britannic Majesty's war-steamer *Termagant* and *Mutine*, are in port. The latter, which has been ashore on the Mexican coast, will go to San Francisco for repairs. She was engaged in honorable trade for a man-of-war, of smuggling specie off from the Mexican ports, to save export duties, when she met with the accident. She brought three or four hundred thousand dollars to Panama for England. The United States brig *Perry* is at Aspinwall. No British war vessel there, unless one may have arrived to-day.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

#### All Quiet in Guatemala and Honduras—Cultivation of Coffee in Salvador—The Nicaragua Route to California—From Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, June 21, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* from Central American ports, reached Panama late last night. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 12th, Salvador to the 13th, Nicaragua to the 15th and Costa Rica to 18th June. The news is not of importance.

GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS.

This Republic is quiet. The excitement in the city of Guatemala, growing out of the late attempt to blow up the Government powder magazine had subsided.

Considerable fear was felt that the entire crop of cochineal for the present season would be lost, in consequence of bad weather—but the *Noticioso* now estimates that it will amount to 6,000 zeroons.

Honduras was quiet under the rule of the Vice-President. Congress was in session.

SALVADOR.

The cultivation of coffee is rapidly increasing in this State, and it is expected soon that the crop will be equally rich with that of Costa Rica.

The Pope of Rome has admitted that the President of Salvador is right in his claim that the clergy shall take the oath to obey the laws of Salvador—a question that has caused much trouble in Salvador the past year.

NICARAGUA.

The Company which proposes to be about to open the Nicaragua route to California has raised the old steamer *Virgin*, long ago sunk in Lake Nicaragua, repaired her, and put the boiler of the steamer *John Hart* in her, which latter vessel was wrecked on the lake, near Grenada, last December. The *Virgin* is now in running order. Some repairs have been made on the transit road between Virgin Bay and San Juan Sur. Advertisements appear for mules, &c., to transport passengers. In fact, everything seems to be going on just as if the Company was in earnest, which nobody believes it is. The old transit charter runs out in a few months, unless something is done to make a show of reopening the route, and it is propable this splurge is only intended to keep it alive, in the hope that "something may turn up."

Some expectation of a revolution, growing out of the claims of rival persons for the Presidency, seems to exist, judging from the tone of the papers.

COSTA RICA.

Congress has been in session since the first of May, but has done very little, save to amnesty political exiles and prisoners. The old CAUTY grant for building a road from the Capital to the headwaters of the Serapigni River on the Atlantic, has been annulled, or, rather, had not been opposed, and the new Belgian Company's contract had been ratified. This road, if ever it is built, is intended to direct most of the trade of Costa Rica, that now passes over this Isthmus, to San Juan del Norte, on the Atlantic—but it is doubtful, with a costly road to pay toll over, shallow rivers, and a bad and unfrequented port at the end of the route, will bring the advantages that are expected from it.

Mr. RIOTTE, United States Minister to Costa Rica, has made a postal treaty with that State.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Costa Rica, in his annual report speaks strongly in favor of the efforts of the United States Government to put down the Southern rebellion.

### "Expulsion of Jefferson Davis from Clio Hall."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I notice an article under the above title in your issue of Thursday, 26th inst. As a graduate of the Hall, present at the meeting when the "Report" referred to was said to have been adopted *unanimously*, I have a right to *request* that you publish the following *correct* statement of the matter:

JEFFERSON DAVIS was not expelled from Clio Hall. He never was a member of Clio Hall. His name was on both catalogues. But it was proved to the satisfaction of the meeting that he had been elected an honorary member of Whig Hall nearly three years before the same honor was conferred upon him by Clio.

Our laws prohibit any "Whig" becoming a member of our Society. And it was for this *sole* reason—expressly so stated by the Alumni meeting—that his name was ordered to be left out of our catalogue in future—it never having had any right to be in the catalogue.

For the truth of the above statement, I refer you to Prof. DUFFIELD and G. M. GIGER, D. D., members of Clio Hall and of the Faculty of Princeton College.

FREDERICK STUMP.

TOWSONTOWN, Md.

### Explanation from Mr. Ashael Abbott.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your Sunday's issue I find an article purporting to be a report of a certain suit finstituted by me against the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, wherein it is said, "the complaint setting forth that in 1857 SETH GROSVENOR left a legacy to the Society of $10,000, which the parties now representing the Association had undertaken to use in accordance with the wishes of the testator." The humor of this *canard* is rich, and would be amusing were it not that it sets my very able attorneys in a rather ridiculous light; for surely no sound lawyer would mingle such a circumstance in his drawing up of a complaint. The giving of that legacy has been the innocent occasion of a usurpation of the offices of the Society by a set of men that used to denounce it as "dead and buried and ——." With these I have been litigating under orders from the legitimate officers, in order to save the funds from being squandered, and have been thus far successful. I have them all locked up by a judgment, to which the trifling one I obtained last week is merely subsidiary.

Yours truly,

ISHAEL ABBOTT.

### Fourth of July Celebration at Bridgeport, Conn.

The citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., intend to celebrate the Fourth of July in a manner unequaled in Western Connecticut. Great preparations have been made for a grand military and firemen's procession, and for other appropriate methods of celebrating the day. Gov. BUCKINGHAM and Staff are to be present, and will review the military. The Bridgeport Battery of Flying Artillery—a splendid corps—will exhibit some target practice with solid shot and shell. Engine Company No. 28, of this City, with Dodworth's Band, visits Bridgeport on that day.

The ladies of the different churches have united for the purpose of holding a grand festival for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. It will be held in two large halls, and visitors to Bridgeport on that day will find accommodations for a splendid dinner, and by procuring it at the festival, will contribute toward the funds of a most useful and worthy society. Excursion trains will be run on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and those who wish to leave the City on that day, can find no more beautiful spot than Bridgeport.

### Care of the Wounded Troops.

We understand that Gov. MORGAN has presented to Dr. THOS. T. ELLIS, of this City, a testimonial in writing of his approbation of Dr. E's services rendered to the wounded of the battle of Fair Oaks, while he was in charge at White House, Va.

THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL AT NEWARK.—A correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES has a communication upon the subject of the Government Hospital in this city, which, while evidently desiring to give due credit to all concerned in its establishment and subsequent operations, falls into a surprising number of errors. It should be understood that the hospital here is a Government institution, and subject to precisely the same regulations as all other Government hospitals. The location of the hospital here, and the fitting it up for patients, is in a great measure due to the efforts of MARCUS L. WARD, Esq., but so far from his being a salaried official, as stated in the communication referred to, he has given his time and labors without the thought of remuneration. Our citizens will smile at the idea of Mr. WARD being a salaried official, well knowing that from the very commencement of the war, his time and services have been *given* freely to the soldiers and the cause of the Union.—*Newark Mercury.*

## THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—June 30, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of citizens on Seventh-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, to have the vacant lots fenced and sidewalks flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Petition of Engine Company No. 1 for a steam fire engine.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of property owners on Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, to have the street cleaned and paved.

Which was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

By Alderman Dayton—

Petition of the Union House and School for the education and maintenance of the children of Volunteers for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

*Resolved*, That Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or Trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the property owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Smith—

*Resolved*, That Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense therefor to be paid by the owners of property and the other half by the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

*Resolved*, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to place the Fire Telegraph in the house of Assistant Engineers Elisha Kingsland and W. Lamb.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hall—

*Resolved*, That the crosswalk at the corner of Chrystie and Bayard streets be repaired, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Froment—

*Whereas*, His Honor the Mayor has vetoed the ordinance passed by the Common Council, establishing a hospital in the Central Park, for several reasons, among others, that it violates the thirty-third section of the charter of this City, and

*Whereas*, it is the imperative duty of the General and State Governments to make ample and all needful arrangements for the care and comfort of our brave and suffering soldiers, who have taken up arms in defence of the National Union, and for this purpose the Common Council of this City is ready and willing to render such assistance as it may be in their power to give, and the circumstances may require, and

*Whereas*, His Honor the Mayor has suggested to the Common Council the propriety of putting the building formerly known as the Academy of Mount Saint Vincent in a proper condition for occupancy as a hospital, and hand the same over to the military authorities of the State, who stand ready to assume it for such purposes, and

*Whereas*, Mother Jerome, Superioress of the Mount Saint Vincent Academy, has kindly volunteered her services and the Sisters of Charity under her charge to minister to the wants and to take care of our sick and wounded soldiers who may become inmates of said hospital. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, we do hereby recommend to the Commissioners of the Central Park to put the building formerly known as the Academy of Mount Saint Vincent, at the service of the authorities of the State, to be used as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers from this City, and that we do earnestly recommend said authorities to accept the services of the Sisters of Charity, who have so nobly and generously volunteered to minister to the wants and sufferings of our fellow-citizens, who have taken up arms in defence of the Union.

*Resolved*, That the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to proceed immediately to put the building in a proper condition for occupancy, under the supervision of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, and that the sum of —— dollars is hereby appropriated to carry the same into effect, to be taken from such appropriation as the Comptroller may deem advisable.

Which was laid over in connection with the veto of His Honor the Mayor, on the same subject.

By Alderman Allen—

*Resolved*, That the sidewalks in Forty-second-street, between the Ninth and Eleventh avenues, also in Forty-third-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the North River, be flagged where necessary; also set and reset the curb and gutter-stones and flag the sidewalks in Forty-seventh-street from the Seventh to the Eighth-avenue, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalks on the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, and on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from the corner of Second-avenue one hundred feet east, reflagged full width, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid on the Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution, that the sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Madison and Park avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution, that the Croton Board be directed to pave East Thirty-ninth-street, from the Fourth to Madison avenue, with trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the carriage of Hose Company Number Fourteen, the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting resolutions that the sunken lots between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, Fourth and Fifth avenues be filled in and filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting the ordinance that the sunken lots on Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that the low and sunken lots on Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fifth streets, be filled in and drained, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting ordinance that the sunken lots between Seventy-fourth and Eighty-third streets, west of and near Eighth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-third-street, between the Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto was received from his Honor the Mayor vetoing the resolution giving permission to James Nesbitt to keep a paper stand on Nassau-street; also to Thomas O'Connor to keep a stand in front of Number sixty-five Cedar-street:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

*To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:*

GENTLEMEN: I must return unapproved the two accompanying resolutions, one giving permission "to James Nesbitt to keep a paper stand on Nassau-street, near the main entrance to the Post-office," and another giving permission "to Thomas O'Connor to keep a stand in front of sixty-five Cedar-street," which is also on the Post-office sidewalk.

I regard it as a proper rule, and one which I believe has been generally observed, that permits for stands on the sidewalks should not be granted without the consent of the occupant of the building in front of which the stand is proposed to be placed. In these cases, the United States Government is the occupant, through its Postmaster, from whom I have received an earnest protest against encumbering the sidewalk in question with these stands. He represents that the sidewalk around the Post-office is now much too narrow, and that if stands shall be permitted they will prove to be nuisances.

It seems to me that the objection is well taken, and that it is not only inexpedient for us to sanction obstructions upon a thoroughfare so narrow and so much used, but that we should avoid the apparent discourtesy to the General Government of disregarding the protest of its representative.

While awaiting an expected conference with the Postmaster on this subject, I inadvertently omitted to act upon a resolution adopted by your body on the fifth instant, giving permission to Johnson and Moneghan for a stand on the Post-office sidewalk, which I intended to have returned unapproved.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all newspapers employed by the Corporation.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to take up for consideration the veto of His Honor the Mayor, of resolution designating the New-York *Staats Zeitung* a full official paper, &c.

Which was carried.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that said resolution be adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton and Froment—4.

(Alderman Farley was here called to the Chair.)

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Frear—

*Resolved*, That permission be and is hereby given to Palanca & Escalanto to receive and deliver goods from the sidewalk in front of their premises, Number One Hundred and Seven Pearl-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

*Resolved*, That permission be and hereby is given to Cornelius S. Bushnell, to erect on the property of —— Le Lamator, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, a temporary wooden shed, for the building of an iron-clad gunboat, the same to remain only until such gunboat shall be completed.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, relative to the numerous recent breaks in the main pipes laid in the Fifth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

In connection with the foregoing, Alderman Genet offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, in relation to the numerous recent breaks in the main pipes laid in the Fifth-avenue, be referred to the Committee on Croton Board, and that said Committee be requested to report on the same at the next meeting of the Board.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to take up and consider the report of the Committee on Markets in favor of building a market on the ground belonging to the City, at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ottiwell offered the following as a substitute for the resolution proposed by the Committee on Markets:

*Resolved*, That the lands now owned by the City, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Avenue C and East River, be, and they are hereby declared opened for market purposes, and that the Comptroller be requested to discontinue the leases now in force at the earliest practicable moment; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have said lands put in proper condition forthwith, to be used as aforesaid; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such measures as may be necessary and requisite for the accommodation of farmers, gardeners, and such other persons, in the transaction of their business, collection of fees, &c., &c.

Alderman Froment moved that the second resolution of the above substitute be amended by inserting after the word "aforesaid," the words "at an expense not to exceed five thousand dollars."

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

The resolutions above, and as amended, were then substituted for the resolutions reported by the Committee on Markets.

Alderman Genet raised the point of order, that the substitute directly inserting an expenditure of money, the same must lay over.

The President *pro tem.* ruled that the point of order was not well taken, the original report being laid over, and the Board, by substituting the above resolutions, for those presented by the Committee, having sanctioned immediate action.

Alderman Genet appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President *pro tem.* put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Farley—6.

The President *pro tem.* then stated the question to be on the adoption of the resolutions as submitted for those prepared by the Committee on Markets.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Frear, Genet—4.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department concurring with the Board of Councilmen, directing the Street Commissioner to have the engine now in use by Engine Company No. 44 repaired at a cost not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the said work to be done immediately.

Alderman Brady moved to recommit to the Committee.

Which was lost.

The report was then concurred in on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Froment—4.

Resolution directing the Street Commissioner to place telegraph in the house of Hose Company Number Twenty-nine.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to insert not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Alderman Brady moved, as an amendment, to insert the sum of seventy-five dollars.

Which was lost.

Subsequently Alderman Ottiwell withdrew his motion.

And the resolution was then adopted.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen appointing a Special Committee to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, and appropriating the sum of eight thousand dollars therefor.

Alderman Froment moved to amend by striking out the sum of eight thousand dollars and inserting the sum of five thousand dollars.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Genet—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

The question was then taken on concurring with the Board of Councilmen, and the President *pro tem.* declared the same was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear and Genet—5.

Aldermen Genet here appealed from such decision of the Chair.

Whereupon the Chairman *pro tem.* put the question, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board.

The Chair was sustained by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment, Genet—6.

The President *pro tem.* thereupon announced as such Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen, Aldermen Boole, Mitchell, Allen, Ottiwell, Walsh.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried

Whereupon The President *pro tem.* declared the Board adjourned until Thursday next, July 3, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 30, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles G. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Barney:

*Resolved*, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the sidewalk on the northerly side of Franklin-street from West Broadway to Varick-street, and on the easterly side of Varick-street in front of Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 properly flagged where necessary

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Webster:

*Resolved*, That the following named streets be paved with trap-block pavement under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, viz: Bayard-street from Bowery to Forsyth-street; Division, Hester, Broome, Delancey and Rivington streets from Bowery to Norfolk-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Barney—

*Resolved*, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby requested to inform the Board what steps, if any, he has taken to have Piers Numbers Thirty and Thirty-one, North River, repaired, according to the resolution passed by the Common Council some time since.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

*Resolved*, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the Fire Telegraph to be placed in the house of Hose Company Number Seven, at a cost not exceeding the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, unapproved, the resolution giving to James Muller permission to occupy a stand on Nassau-street, near the main entrance to the Post-office.

Which was received, directed to be laid on the table for ten days, entered at length in the minutes, and published at length in the papers employed by the Corporation to be designated by the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the Ordinance to provide for the relief of the families of volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that certain mains be laid in Thirty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a fire telegraph placed in the house of Hose Company Number Thirty-eight; also, in house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Three.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Petition of property-owners in Forty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to have Croton water pipes placed therein.

(In Board of Aldermen, prayer of petitioners granted.)

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all necessary repairs to the pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, to be made forthwith

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gross, Repper, Lent—5.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, be flagged a space of four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilman Desmond—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the east side of Manhattan-street, between Houston and Third streets, be flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks opposite Numbers seventy-one and seventy-three East Twenty-second street, be reflagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder Brice, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway to the entrance of the Park, also, to lay a crosswalk in West-street, opposite No. 3 West-street, to be done under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder Brice, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid along Jackson-square, south side of Jackson-street, to the Ferry; also, that one be laid across Jackson-street to the Ferry, and one from the Ferry to south side of Jackson-square, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid across Jackson-street, on the east side of Hudson-street, and one on the west side of Greenwich-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, be flagged a space of four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, be flagged a space of four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilman Desmond—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to enter into a agreement with John S. Masterson, to be contracted with the Corporation February 9th, 1859, for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to regulate and grade Fifty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, to stop said work at the point to which it is now completed, provided the said Masterson shall relate in writing, to relinquish all claims against the City growing out of the stopping of the work, either for damages, inspector's fees, or otherwise; and provided further, that the Counsel to the Corporation shall give it as his opinion that in making such an agreement with the contractor, the right of the Corporation to lay and collect an assessment for the work already done, against the property benefited, is in no manner thereby be invalidated.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilman Ross—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in procuring the necessary surveys and plans for the establishment of a uniform system of drainage for the upper part of the City, being the amount estimated by the Croton Aqueduct Department as the cost of said work; also, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for said amount, on the presentation of proper vouchers that said work has been done in accordance with the plans and specifications proposed by the Croton Aqueduct Department.

(In Board of Councilmen, May 26, June 12 and June 26, lost for want of a constitutional vote, and subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was postponed.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase the steamer now used by Hose Company Number Twenty-one, at an expense not to exceed three thousand dollars.

Which was postponed.

Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Hudson River Railroad Company be directed not to run any train, locomotive or steamer in less time than eight minutes from Thirtieth to Thirty-fourth-street, nor in any case to run in less time than eight minutes from Fifty-fourth-street to Thirtieth-street, or at a greater speed than eight miles per hour during that distance.

Which was postponed.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of amending ordinance adopted by Board of Aldermen, directing the Croton Aqueduct Board, to have Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street, paved with trap-block pavement, by providing that the property owners on the line of improvement pay one-half of the expense thereof.

(In Board of Councilmen June nineteen, lost for want of a constitutional vote, and subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, The President—3.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## Board of Aldermen.

THE CENTRAL PARK HOSPITAL—A NEW VETO RECEIVED AND AN OLD ONE OVERRULED—A NEW MARKET GROUND—A VISIT FROM SOLDIERS' WIVES—APPROPRIATION OF $8,000 TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH OF JULY.

At the regular meeting of this Board, yesterday, Alderman FROMENT offered resolutions authorizing the Street Commissioner to fit up Mt. St. Vincent Academy, on the Central Park, as a hospital, and that the Park Commissioners be requested to hand over the same to the State Military Authorities, for hospital purposes, and also accepting the offer of the Sisters of Charity to take charge of the same. The resolutions were laid over.

The Mayor transmitted a veto (see official report) of the resolution of the Board, permitting paper-stands to be erected on the sidewalk opposite the Post-office.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the Board took up the Mayor's veto of the resolution of the Board making the *Staats Zeitung* a Corporation paper. The veto having been read, Alderman JEREMIAH moved that the resolution be passed, notwithstanding the veto.

Alderman DAYTON wished to know whether the gentleman was prepared to answer the unanswerable arguments of the Mayor against the resolution. The Corporation printing already amounted to upward of $60,000, and there was no reason why this enormous amount should be increased. It could only be considered as a donation to the *Staats Zeitung*.

Alderman JEREMIAH replied that there was an absolute need of having the official proceedings of the Common Council advertised in a language that could be read by the large German population of the City.

Alderman GENET said that he was in favor of, and had voted for, making the *Staats Zeitung* a Corporation paper, but there were statements in the Mayor's veto which deserved consideration. It was true, as stated by the Mayor, that the expense of Corporation advertising was already too large; but this large sum should be reduced by dropping some of the papers which now print the proceedings, and which were utterly useless as advertising mediums.

After some additional remarks from Alderman DAYTON, a vote was taken, and the resolution passed over the veto by a vote of 13 to 4.

Alderman OTTIWELL called up the report of the Committee on Markets, in favor of building a new market at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, and asked leave to offer as a substitute for the report, resolutions in favor of throwing the ground open to the free use of market wagons from the country, and authorizing the Street Commissioner to prepare the ground for this purpose.

Alderman GENET raised a point of order against the reception of the resolutions as a substitute for the report, and also objected to the resolutions on their merits. He said the market-ground proposed to be thrown open was almost within a stone's throw of the new Tompkins Market, which had cost the City a large sum and was nearly useless, and if another market was to be opened in that quarter of the City it ought to be as high up as Thirtieth-street.

On motion of Alderman FROMENT, an amendment was adopted limiting the expenditure in preparing the grounds to $5,000.

The resolutions were then substituted for the report and adopted.

While the vote on the adoption was being taken, a great commotion took place at the entrance to the Hall, caused by the presence of some twenty or thirty soldiers' wives, who, it seems, had failed to get their portion of the money appropriated to them, and had come in a body to the Aldermen for relief. After considerable loud talking, and some shrieking on the part of the women, they were ejected from the lobby, and the doors being closed, Alderman BOOLE called up the resolutions of the other Board, appropriating $8,000 for the celebration of the 4th of July. Alderman FROMENT moved to strike out $8,000 and insert $5,000. Lost. A vote was then taken on the resolutions, which resulted in Ayes 11, Noes 5. Alderman FARLEY, who occupied the Chair at the time, declared the resolutions carried by a constitutional vote, on the ground that there was an annual appropriation, which included the expense of the 4th of July celebration. (Laughter.) Alderman GENET appealed from the decision, and the Chair was sustained by the same vote as above. The Chair then announced the following gentlemen as a Committee to act with the Committee of the other Board in carrying out the resolution: Aldermen BOOLE, MITCHELL, ALLEN, OTTIWELL, WALSH. The Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 1 P. M.

## Board of Councilmen.

MORE BELGIAN PAVEMENT—NEW BADGES FOR THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular session, yesterday, but there was little transacted out of the regular routine order of business. Resolutions to pave Division, Hester, Broome, Delancy, Rivington and East Thirty-seventh streets, with Belgian pavement, were laid over under the rules. An invitation to witness an exhibition of the pupils of the Military Academy of New-Hamburgh, in the City Hall Park, was accepted. A resolution was adopted authorizing the purchase of badges for the Board of Engineers and the Fire Department. Resolutions to connect the Fire Telegraph with various Engine and Hose houses, was referred to the appropriate Committee. The usual annual donation of $2,000 was made to the Fire Department. An application of C. LENT, for permission to exempt the Spring-street line of stages from payment of licenses, was appropriately referred. The remainder of the business was entirely routine, and the calendar was nearly cleared of "general orders." The Board adjourned to next Monday.

## Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.

NINETEENTH SCHOOL-YEAR COMMENCEMENT—INTERESTING EXERCISES—THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The Commencement exercises incident to the nineteenth school-year of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, took place yesterday morning at the Marble Church, Fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue. There was a very large attendance of parents and friends of the pupils. The exercises consisted of thirty-one addresses, declamations and dialogues, interspersed with music, and concluded with the distribution of prizes and diplomas by the Principals, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M. The whole concluded with an interesting address to the Graduating Class by Rev. J. S. NEWMAN, Pastor of the Church. The compositions of the following young gentlemen, as well as their delivery, deserve especial mention, viz.: JAMES D. MCCLELLAND, CLARENCE BRAINERD, HENRY J. KING and CHAS. A. DURFEE. The report of the Principals signals the following young gentlemen for special acquirements:

*Study of English Words*—A. C. Jackson, J. H. Miller. *English Grammar*—J. B. Putnam, Geo. H. Porter, J. H. Miller, Thomas Fay, N. F. Hubbard. *Composition, Senior Class*—Howard Beck, C. Brainerd, J. P. M. Richards, P. D. Wilson. *Mental Arithmetic*—E. L. Allen, J. M. Clarke, A. Sloane, J. W. Aitken, N. Hart, W. A. Whittemore, W. C. Hubbard, W. J. Palmer, Oscar Halsted, Geo. H. Starr, J. F. Fabens. Honorable mention is made of Gale E. Jones and Masters Milspaugh, Vermilye, Noe, Hook, Howell, Morrell. Rushmore. *Middle Department Arithmetic*—Horace Stetson, P. D. Wilson, H. L. Nelson. *Senior Arithmetic*—Warren A. Conover. *Davies' Algebra*—Jason H. Miller. *Davies' Bourdon*—Wm. E. Wayte, H. L. Nelson. *Geometry, Middle Class*—E. Quackenbush, H. Stetson, P. D. Wilson, J. H. Miller, W. E. Wayte. *Geometry, Senior Class*—W. A. Conover, C. Brainerd, H. J. King. *Philosophy, Senior Class*—Howard Beck, C. Brainerd, J. P. M. Richards, P. D. Wilson. *Cæsar's Commentaries*—H. L. Nelson. *Virgil*—Howard Beck, H. L. Nelson. *Virgil and Cicero*—Howell W. Roberts, Horace Stetson, C. Brainerd. *Greek Reader*—E. Quackenbush, H. L. Nelson, A. Sloan, W. R. Gillette, Jas. B. Hillyer. *Xenophon and Homer*—H. W. Robert, Horace Stetson, C. Brainerd. *French, Junior Class*—S. M. Rushmore, C. M. Odell, Thomas Fay, J. M. Clarke. *French, Middle Class*—Wayte, Conover, Tilford, Clarke. *French, Senior Class*—Quackenbush, Richards, Jackson, Stetson, Arango. *German, First Class*—H. J. King. *German, Second Class*—E. E. Quackenbush, H. C. Doscher, P. D. Wilson. *Spanish*—G. E. Jenkins, C. M. Cornwell, T. B. Clarke. *Drawing and Painting*—Gale E. Jones, J. P. Richards, G. B. Putnam, T. B. Clarke. *Book-keeping*—W. A. Conover, J. M. Richards, H. J. King. *Commercial Arithmetic*—W. A. Conover.

Prizes were awarded for excellence in deportment, attendance, diligence and scholarship to HOWARD BECK. For English composition and general neatness of person, to JOHN M. RICHARDS. For book-keeping and accurate accounts, WARREN A. CONOVER. For best penmanship, ROGER SAMSON. For best efforts for improvement in penmanship, J. WHEELER HARTLEY. The school is attended by 150 boys, comprising many sons of our wealthiest citizens, and is regarded as one of the best private Academies in the City or State.

The following are the graduates of 1862:

John Moore Richards, (Salutatorian.) Chas. M. Cornwell, Warren A. Conover, C. A. Durfee, Chas. M. Fletcher, Geo. E. Jenkins, Henry J. King, C. J. McComble, Geo. Hobart Scott, Horace Stetson, Philip Doddridge Wilson, Clarence Brainerd, (Valedictorian.) All of the class but MCCOMBIE, received diploma—he received a certificate.

During the day, Mr. CLARKE, the senior principal in order, as he said, to stir up the patriotism of the audience, whatever might be the news from Richmond, called upon one of the young gentlemen, J. D. MCCLELLAND, to recite Rev. Mr. ALBOT's stirring address to our soldiers at Alexandria. The audience testified their appreciation by overwhelming applause, evincing in that, as in other portions of the exercises, the deepest interest. The pupils of this and primary pals, have reason to be proud of Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.

# GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE PARTICULARS OF A PURCHASE.—In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mr. JAMES WILSON, a gentleman said to be widely known (to the police,) was brought up on *habeas corpus*. It appeared that WILSON recently entered a clothing store and ordered a vest, paying for it at the time. After he left the place it was ascertained that the bill given was a counterfeit, (a $10 on the Atlantic Bank.) WILSON was arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and commited for trial, he never having called for his vest, which it appeared he ordered to be ready on a certain day, which had passed. His counsel now contended that there was no sufficient evidence to convict him, and that he should be discharged. The Assistant District-Attorney thought that although there was no evidence that the prisoner was aware that the bill was a counterfeit when he passed it, still his not calling for his vest was a circumstance strongly tending to show guilt. The Recorder decided that the evidence did not warrant the commitment, and discharged the prisoner.

ARREST OF THREE FUGITIVE BOYS.—Officer MURRAY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, yesterday afternoon took into custody three boys, named EZEKIEL GRAVES, EDWARD F. EDMONDS and GEO. F. GRASHER, who are alleged to be fugitives from justice. EZEKIEL GRAVES is charged with having, a few days since, stolen a large amount of money from his step-father, who resides on Dorchester Heights, near the City of Boston. The boy who took the money also stole a large quantity of powder, a rifled carbine, and two or three revolvers, and, with his two companions above named, took passage from Boston on Saturday night. They were all arrested upon their arrival in this City on the Fall River boat yesterday, and are detained at Police Headquarters until a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts shall have been received, directing them to be sent back to Boston for trial. The accused are young boys, not over fifteen years of age, and appear like youngsters who have enjoyed the advantages of education and refined society.

THE POLICE AND THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.—About 70 warrants were issued yesterday from the Essex Market Police Court, for the arrest of parties who are alleged to be guilty of selling liquor without licenses. The largest proportion of these delinquent liquor-sellers belong in the Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards. By virtue of the order recently issued by Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY, the patrolmen of each Precinct are required to make complaint against every person who is found actually engaged in selling strong and spirituous liquors without a license, and yesterday the officers throughout the City began their laborious duties in pursuance of this order.

BADGES FOR POLICE JUSTICES.—The Police Justices of this City have been presented by the authorities with very elegant gold badges. They are tastily conceived, and are executed with much care and skill. Upon the lower part of the badge, the City Arms are neatly displayed, encircled by a finely-chased laurel wreath. Above the arms is a plain gold plate, with the name of the wearer, and the words "Police Justice," inscribed.

GEN. FREMONT.—Gen. FREMONT, who with his family is at his residence in West Nineteenth-street, is looking remarkably well, and though temporarily fatigued by his homeward trip, was compelled to give audience to scores of his fellow-citizens, who called upon him yesterday. He is now waiting for orders from the War Department.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—FRANCIS WILSON, a hod carrier, was accidentally killed yesterday, while at work on the new bank building, on the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, by some bricks which fell upon his head. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon his body. The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged about 35 years.

FOR KEY WEST.—We are informed that the steamship *Marion* will touch at Key West on her way to New-Orleans, for the purpose of landing mails and passengers.

# LAW REPORTS.

## Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 7777, "A," 2417, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2432, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2457.

## Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

BLOCKADE—MISSTATEMENTS IN LOG—EVIDENCE.

*The United States* vs. *The Schooner J. W. Wilder and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *R. R. Cuyler*, on Jan. 20, 1862, off Mobile Point. The vessel was taken for the use of the Government, having been appraised at $3,250, and her cargo was sent to this port and libeled as prize. An appearance was put in for the vessel and cargo, but no answer was put in and the case was heard by default. On proof that the master and crew of the vessel ran her ashore at the time of capture and abandoned her, so that no witness from the vessel could be produced before the Prize Commissioners, the Court on motion ordered the prize master who was present at the capture, to be examined as a witness on the interrogatories *in preparatorio*.

The evidence of this witness was, that the vessel was seen off Mobile, apparently trying to enter it; that when the *Cuyler* approached, the schooner endeavored to escape, and was abandoned by her crew, who, from the shore, fired upon the boats which took possession of her. No complete log was found on the vessel; but four paper-books were found, purporting to give accounts of voyages, supposed to be of this vessel. The last one was headed "Schooner *Avozeta*, from Havana towards Matamoras. Francisco Capella, Master." The first date in it was Jan. 15, and the entries cease on the 17th. A letter was found on board addressed inside to Capt. Capella, and on the outside to "Capt. de la Wilder, Mobile." The letter was in Spanish, and related to a passenger for the voyage. There was also a telegram found on board, dated at Mobile, Dec. 2, 1861, addressed to Capt. Capella, schooner *Wilder*, signed by a party to whose order and risk a quantity of cigars on board were, by a bill of lading found on board, dated Jan. 9, made deliverable in Mobile. Another bill of lading, dated Jan. 14, 1862, was for two casks of soda shipped on the schooner called the *Adrieta*, Capella, Master, for Matamoras, consigned to Capella.

*Held by the Court*—That, on the evidence, the vessel was destined to Mobile, and was, when arrested, endeavoring to enter that port.

That there is no evidence that she was a neutral vessel, while the proof is clear that the cigars were enemy property, being shipped at the risk of enemy owners in Mobile.

That the papers were false and delusive in that her log states her voyage to be toward Matamoros, when her course was hundreds of miles wide of that route, and in naming her the *Avoseta*, which is falsified by the letters and papers found on board.

Vessel and cargo accordingly forfeited as prize.

*The United States* vs. *The Schooner Flash ana Her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the bark *Restless* on May 2, 1862, about fourteen miles north of Charleston. She was chased for five hours at sea, running into an inlet of the port of Charleston, and not being able to escape, was run ashore, set on fire and abandoned by her crew, whereupon the boats of the *Restless* took possession of her. On proof that none of her crew could be obtained, the prize-master was ordered to be examined as a witness in the cause. He was so examined. Before the proceedings were closed, the master, mate and one of the crew, having been sent into this port by a United States vessel, were produced as witnesses and examined.

The papers showed that the vessel was of American build, but was registered in Nassau, N. P., to British owners. The shipping agreement was dated April 16, 1862, for a voyage from Nassau to New-York and back. The clearance of the ship and cargo was made at Nassau, on April 19. The documentary proofs thus framed evinced an honest voyage from a neutral port to one of our own, with a lawful cargo in a legal trade.

But the testimony of the prize master showed that the vessel was attempting to enter the port of Charleston, that she altered her course inward when seen, that she was fired at, and then run ashore and abandoned by her crew, who took with them all her papers but the log-book.

The master and mate of the vessel also testified that the vessel was bound into Charleston, if she could get in; otherwise, to New-York, and had got inside of the blockading squadron before she was run ashore. The master knew and supposed the owners knew of the blockade. The seaman testified that he supposed that the voyage was to New-York, according to the shipping agreement.

*Held by the Court*, That on the evidence the voyage was undertaken and prosecuted with intention on the part of the owners and master to violate the blockade of Charleston.

Vessel and cargo therefore forfeited as prize.

*The United States* vs. *The Schooner Olive and Cargo*—This vessel was captured by the *New-London* in November, 1861, in Mississippi Sound, off Biloxi. She was loaded with lumber, and was directing her course toward the Mississippi Passes. The papers found on board of her showed that she was enrolled and licensed at Pensacola under the authority of the Confederate States, and owned by residents of Florida, thus being enemy property.

Both vessel and cargo were appraised—vessel at $700, and the cargo at $1,050, and taken for the use of the United States.

The libel in this case was filed May 19, 1862. The monition was returned served and notice given. No appearance was entered for vessel or cargo.

Judgment by default of forfeiture against vessel and cargo.

## Alleged Eviction—Deprived of Light and Air.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Marvin.

*Lawrence Kester* vs. *Charles Hoffman.*—This was an action to recover damages in consequence of plaintiff's having been evicted, as alleged, from a house and lot, situated at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-third-street, which he had hired from the defendant for one year from the 1st May, 1860, at the yearly rent of $860.

It was alleged in the complaint that a portion of the lot, 51x24, in the rear of the house, was used as a yard for the accommodation of the plaintiff and his tenants; that on the 14th May, 1860, the defendant evicted the plaintiff from nearly the whole of the premises, used as a yard, by laying the foundation walls of two houses, which shut out both light and air, and deprived plaintiff and his tenants of the use and enjoyment of the yard and wood-sheds, which were used by his tenants.

An injunction was granted by Justice Leonard during the erection of the buildings, but was afterwards dissolved, and the buildings completed.

The defence is that the whole plot of ground, 100x50, has always been divided into four lots—two fronting on Second-avenue, and two on Thirty-third-street. That two houses, one of which the plaintiff occupied, had already been erected on the lots facing Second-avenue, the yards of which extended to the sides of the lot fronting on Thirty-third-street, of all of which the plaintiff had notice; and that the houses referred to in the complaint were erected on the lots fronting on Thirty-third-street, no part of which were included in the plaintiff's lease.

From the evidence in the case, which is rather conflicting, it appears that the plaintiff's tenants left him from time to time in consequence of inconveniences arising from want of light and air.

Case still on.

Kimball and Underhill for plaintiff; Stillwell and Swain for defendant.

## The Enlistment of Minors—The Oath of the Recruit at the Time of Enlistment Conclusive as to his Age.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

*Matter of Patrick Fallis.*—The petitioner enlisted in the army, swearing that he was 21 years of age. His friends being desirous to have him discharged now obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* for that purpose, alleging infancy. Lieut. Childs (on behalf of the Government) made return to the writ, setting forth that by the act of Feb. 13, 1862, it was lawful to enlist a minor between the ages of 18 and 21, and that the oath of the recruit was conclusive as to his age.

The Court so held, and discharged the writ, returning the recruit, who is said to be 19 years of age, to the service of his country in the field.

J. M. Sheehan for petitioner.

## Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Christian Schiebel* vs. *Mina Schiebel.*—Divorce granted.

*Overton* vs. *Rosevelt et als.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

*Moser* vs. *Benson.*—Motion denied: $10 costs to abide event of action.

*Maxwell* vs. *Buckley et als.*— Order granted.

*Callaghan* vs. *Quinn et als.*—Receiver ordered; $10 costs to abide event of action.

*Bellamy* vs. *Rice.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

*Tanner, Receiver*, vs. *Andrews, &c.*—Motion granted.

*Schimerhorn* vs. *Cummings, Jr., et al.*—Judgment ordered.

*Ferris* vs. *Cavanagh.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

*Haight* vs. *Van Ness.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with $10 costs.

*Underhull* vs. *Voght et al.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

*The People, &c.* vs. *Baust, &c.*—Case resettled; fourteenth amendment allowed.

*Green, &c.* vs. *Willet, &c.*—Motion granted.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—JUNE 30, 1862.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U. S. 6s '68 Reg.. | 99½ | |
| 1,000 | Tr. 7 3-10 Notes | 104¾ | |
| 4,000 | Ill. Canal Reg. Bs. | 100 | |
| 10,000 | Ill. War Loan | 102½ | |
| 6,000 | Mo. 6s ass. H. & St. J. | 68 | |
| 3,000 | Mo. State 6s | 51½ | |
| 13,000 | do | 51 | |
| 5,000 | do | b30 | 51¾ |
| 2,000 | do | b10 | 51 |
| 1,000 | La. State 6s | | 66 |
| 6,000 | Cal. State 7s | | 97 |
| 1,000 | do | | 97½ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. 6s | | 100¾ |
| 5,000 | E. R. M. B., '83 | s3 | 97¾ |
| 1,000 | B. & St. L. 1st M. | | 88 |
| 15,000 | Mh. So. 2d Mtg | | 85 |
| 4,000 | M. S. S'g F'd Bds. | | 100¾ |
| 6,000 | do | | 100¾ |
| 2,000 | T. H. & A. 2d Mt. | | 87 |
| 1,000 | Cb. & N. W. 1st M | | 69 |
| 7,000 | C. & N. W. As. Bs. | | 51 |
| 7,000 | C. & N. W. 2d Mt. | | 32 |
| 1,000 | T. & Wab. 2d Mt. | | 67¾ |
| 1,000 | P., Ft. W. & C. 1 M. | | 96 |
| 5,000 | do | | 95¾ |
| 5,000 | do | | 95¾ |
| 5,000 | do | b60 | 96 |
| 5,000 | P., Ft. W. & C. 2 M. | | 79½ |
| 50 | Merchants' Bank | | 100 |
| 27 | Union Bank | | 102½ |
| 10 | Continental Bank | | 91 |
| 5 | Park Bank | | 115 |
| 20 | do | | 112¾ |
| 10,000 | Amer. Gold | s15. | 108¾ |
| 15,000 | do | s30. | 108¾ |
| 70,000 | do | | 109 |
| 5,000 | do | s10. | 108¾ |
| 10,000 | do | s10. | 108⅞ |
| 1,500 | do | | 108⅝ |
| 10 | Del. & Hud. Canal | | 92 |
| 282 | Penn. Coal Co | | 96 |
| 20 | Cumb. Coal Pref | | 83¼ |
| 400 | Pac. Mail S. Co | | 115⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 115¾ |
| 84 | do | | 116 |
| 50 | do | s30. | 115 |
| 5 | Little Miami R | | 105¾ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $30,000 | Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N. | | 104⅜ |
| 8,000 | do | | 104¾ |
| 3,000 | Missouri State 6s | | 50½ |
| 2,000 | P. Ft. W. & C. 1st m. | | 95 |
| 5,000 | C. & N. W. 2d M. | b10 | 31½ |
| 5,000 | do | | 31¾ |
| 1,000 | do | | 31½ |
| 10,000 | American Gold | | 109¼ |
| 10 | Pac. M. S. Co | | 115¾ |
| $25 | do | | 115⅝ |
| 100 | do | | 115¾ |
| 200 | M. S. & N. I. G. S | | 60 |
| 100 | do | s30 | 59¾ |
| 100 | do | | 59⅝ |
| 200 | do | | 59¾ |
| 110 | N. Y. Cen. R | | 92¼ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 92 |
| 400 | do | | 92 |
| 400 | do | s5 | 91⅞ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 91¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 92¾ |
| 300 | Erie R. Pref | | 63½ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 63¾ |
| 50 | Erie Railroad | | 35¾ |
| 50 | do | | 35⅞ |
| 50 | do | s5 | 35⅞ |
| 250 | Hud. Riv. R | | 46 |
| 100 | do | b30 | 46⅛ |
| 200 | Har. R. Pref | | 41¾ |
| 50 | do | | 41 |
| 350 | Cleve. & Pitts. R | | 22 |
| 100 | Reading R | | 58¾ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 58¾ |
| 100 | Mich. Cen. R | b10 | 62½ |
| 50 | do | | 62¾ |
| 25 | M. So. & N. In. R | | 26¾ |
| 500 | do | | 26¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 26⅞ |
| 1000 | Ill. C. R. Scrip | | 60¾ |
| 100 | Cleve. & Tol. R. | s30 | 47¾ |
| 200 | do | | 47⅞ |
| 400 | do | | 48 |
| 50 | Chi. & Rk. I. R | s10 | 68 |
| 100 | do | | 68¾ |
| 150 | do | | 67⅞ |

SECOND BOARD.

MONDAY, June 30—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 28, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 21:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $1,506,639 |
| Decrease in Specie | 215,319 |
| Increase in Circulation | 61,161 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 1,196,286 |

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

| | June 29, 1861. | June 28, 1862. | June 21, 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $60,307,000 | $59,051,000 | $59,051,000 |
| Loans | 112,404,012 | 148,346,401 | 146,839,762 |
| Specie | 42,078,011 | 30,832,626 | 31,047,945 |
| Circulation | 8,338,559 | 8,910,344 | 8,849,183 |
| Gross Deposits | 102,601,655 | 153,675,782 | 154,674,421 |
| Exchanged | 13,879,903 | 25,775,974 | 28,009,999 |
| Undrawn | 88,721,752 | 127,860,708 | 126,664,422 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 6,094,283 | 14,500,379 | 14,905,354 |

The Bank return shows a remarkably steady average on the Specie line. The difference through the month of June is scarcely a half million of dollars, while nearly ten millions of Bullion has been shipped abroad. As anticipated, the Loan and Deposit lines are up over a million of dollars each. The Money market to-day is generally firm at 6 ₱ cent. on call, on miscellaneous collateral, and 5 ₱ cent on United States Stocks and Notes. There is no increase in the offering of prime Merchant paper, which is in demand at 5 ₱ cent. The Gold and Exchange markets have been unsettled by the War news and rumors from Philadelphia. The price of gold rapidly returned to 109¾@109¼ ₱ cent., and Bills on London to 120¾@121 ₱ cent. On the Continent the rates are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar | 4f. 67½c. |
| Paris—3 days' sight ₱ dollar | 4f. 65c. |
| Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder | 45¾c. |
| Hamburg—60 days' sight ₱ marc banco | 40¾c. |
| Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin | 46c. |
| Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar | 87½c. |

The Stock Exchange is considerably agitated by the War news to-day. The interpretation of the advices was generally unfavorable among the speculators on the Street, although nothing authentic of a disastrous nature was positively known. At the early Board the decline from Saturday's sales was ¼@1 ₱ cent. on the list round, and 1½@2 ₱ cent. at the Second Board, beginning with United States 6 ₱ cents., and so on down to the Western Roads. The chief speculative sales for the fall were made in New-York Central, as being the controlling influence on the Share list. The opening price was 92½, as against 93¾ on Saturday afternoon. The lowest sales of the day, 91⅔ ₱ cent.; the closing quotation, 92¼@⅜ ₱ cent. Of the National 6 ₱ cents., the sales were unimportant—the quotation of 105½@½ being nominal at the close. The Treasury 7.30 ₱ cents. were sold down to 104¼ and interest. On the printed list of sales at the Second Board the lowest prices of the day were made. After the adjournment the market was ¼ ₱ cent. better, and at 4½ o'clock the prices left off steady and rather upward, about as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 92⅝ | Panama | 138½ |
| E. ie | 36¼ | Pacific | 116 |
| Erie Preferred | 63⅝ | Missouris | 50¾ |
| Rock Island | 65¾ | Tennessees | 57¼ |
| Michigan Central | 62½ | U. S. 6s, 1881 | 105¾ |
| Mich. Southern | 26¾ | 7.30 Treas. Bonds | 104¾ |
| Mich. Guaranteed | 60¼ | U. S. Custom Notes | 104⅝ |
| Illinois Central | 60¾ | Gold | 109½ |

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants' | 100 | Bank of the Republic | 93½ |
| Mechanics' | 102½ | Market | 97 |
| Union | 102½ | Shoe & Leather | 103 |
| City | 115 | Corn Exchange | 100 |
| Tradesmens', ex div. | 97 | Continental | 90 |
| Greenwich | 130 | Marine | 110 |
| Seventh Ward | 128 | Park | 112¾ |
| Commerce | 96 | Man. & Merchants' | 90 |
| American Exchange | 96 | | |

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages. The changes from Saturday are against the market ¼@1 ₱ cent. on Eries, Hudsons and some of the Western descriptions, in sympathy with the Share list:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central 6s | 100¾ | N. Ind. Goshen Line | 101 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est. | 97 | M. S. & N. Ia. s. f | 100⅜ |
| New-York Cen. 6s, sub. | 97 | T. H. & Alton 1sts, 7 ₱c. | 107½ |
| New-York Cen. 7s, '64 | 102 | T. H. & Alton 2ds, 8 ₱c. '70 | 87 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 105 | L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds. | 21 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76 | 107 | Ch. & N. W. s. f | 97 |
| Erie first, '68 | 106 | Ch. & N. W. 8rds | 69 |
| Erie seconds, '64 | 103 | Chi. & N. W. first, ass'd | 50 |
| Erie seconds, '79 | 104 | Ch. & N. W. seconds | 32½ |
| Erie thirds, '83 | 97¼ | Ch. & N. W. int. bs | 80 |
| Erie fourths, '80 | 90¾ | Han. & St. Jo. first | 48 |
| Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77 | 88 | Del., Lack. & W. first | 101¾ |
| Hudson first, '69 | 110 | Tol. & Wabash first | 97 |
| Hudson seconds, s. f. '85 | 100¼ | Tol. & Wabash seconds | 67 |
| Hudson convert., '67 | 85 | Tol. & Wabash int. bonds | 75 |
| Harlem first, '69-'73 | 104½ | Gal. & Chicago first | 104 |
| Harlem thirds | 89 | Gal. & Chic. seconds | 100 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 1sts | 110 | Chi. & R. I. first | 104 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱c. first | 100 | N. J. Central seconds | 103¾ |
| Mich. So 7 ₱c. seconds | 85 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. first | 95 |
| N. Indiana first | 100 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2nds | 79⅜ |

The eminent Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. will change their organization, without altering the style of their firm, from and after to-morrow, July 1. Mr. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, who has been in the house since its establishment ten years ago, and Mr. CHARLES H. DABNEY, who came into it in 1854, retire, in favor of the remaining partners. The following is the notice of dissolution:

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

Our copartnership ceases from this date, its term having expired by its own limitation.

ALEX. DUNCAN,
WATTS SHERMAN,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
C. H. DABNEY,
DAVID DUNCAN.

The Business of the House will be continued by the undersigned under the same name and style as heretofore.

WATTS SHERMAN,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
DAVID DUNCAN.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on the 30th inst.

The Nassau Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable on demand.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable on demand.

The Bank of the Commonwealth has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable July 3.

The Tradesmen's Fire Iusurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable July 10.

The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand, and 50 ₱ cent., on the earned premiums, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders on the 15th of August.

The Lamar Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on demand.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on June 30.

The following is an official statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, during the month of June:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June 1, 1862, by balance | | $2,439,934 77 |
| Receipts during the month: | | |
| Account of Customs | $4,670,881 86 | |
| Account of Patent Fees | 5,537 77 | |
| Account of Post-office Department | 50,678 82 | |
| Account of Loans | 10,454,652 17 | |
| Account Miscellaneous and Transfers | 4,063,599 52 | $19,245,350 14 |
| Total | | $21,685,284 91 |
| Payments: | | |
| Treasury Drafts | 22,350,405 13 | |
| Post-office Drafts | 153,919 18 | $22,506,324 31 |
| June 30, 1862, debit balance | | $821,039 40 |
| By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts | $12,122,981 79 | |
| By receipts during the month | 11,371,655 39 | $23,494,637 18 |
| To Payments | | 12,973,730 74 |
| Balance | | $10,520,906 44 |
| By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts | | $549,579 80 |
| By Appropriations | | 2,567,893 48 |
| Total | | $3,117,473 28 |
| To Payments | | 16,514 52 |
| Balance | | $3,100,958 76 |
| By Receipts for Customs in June, 1862 | | $4,670,881 86 |
| By Receipts for Customs in June, 1861 | | 460,797 49 |
| Increase in June, 1862 | | $4,210,084 37 |
| By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office | | $74,529 25 |
| By Coin received during the Month | $65,055 23 | |
| By Fine Bars do | 57,363 59 | 122,418 82 |
| Total | | $196,948 07 |
| To Payments in Coin | $59,259 36 | |
| To Payments in Fine Bars | 64,730 03 | 123,989 39 |
| Balance | | $72,958 68 |
| By Cash in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office | $13,681,417 18 | |
| By Coin in hand, in Assay Office | 70,733 47 | $13,752,150 65 |
| By Fine Bars do | 2,225 21 | |
| By Unparted Bullion at Assay Office | 202,513 00 | $204,738 21 |
| Total | | $13,956,888 86 |
| Less overdraft and due Depositors | | 933 508 27 |
| Balance | | $13,023,380 59 |

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending June 30, 1862:

*Deposits of Gold.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Coins | $8,000 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 16,000 | |
| United States Bullion | 58,000 | $82,000 |
| *Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.* | | |
| Foreign Coins | $13,000 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 6,000 | |
| United States Bullion, (contained in Gold) | 1,300 | |
| Washoe | 3,000 | |
| Lake Superior | 3,000 | $23,000 |
| Total deposits, payable in Bars | 50,000 | |
| Total deposits, payable in Coins | 49,000 | $105,000 |
| Gold Bars stamped | | $82,295 27 |
| Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage | | $54,920 02 |

## CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

| BANKS. | Loans. June 28. | Loans. June 21. | Specie. June 28. | Specie. June 21. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk. of New-York | 5,169,233 | 5,584,287 | 1,873,837 | 1,933,300 |
| Manhattan Co | 5,585,795 | 5,803,792 | 1,498,

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

*No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.*

*We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.*

*VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for*


### Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY—IRISH LION.

WINTER GARDEN—ROB ROY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NATIONAL GUARD—WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 485 Broadway—KING RENE'S DAUGHTER—THE IRISH DIAMOND.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The close of the past week was marked by important events before Richmond, prominent among which was a battle, or rather a series of battles, continuing through two days. The fighting, however, was only incident to more important matters, which will be found detailed in our columns this morning. Gen. MCCLELLAN has contracted his lines, and massed his troops between the Chickahominy and James Rivers—the latter of which will constitute his base of operations until the fall of the rebel Capital, which cannot apparently be long delayed. White House has been abandoned, and the right wing of the army has been drawn in across the Chickahominy—not without considerable loss of life, but still slight, it is believed, in comparison with that of the enemy. The supplies for the army will hereafter be conveyed up the James River, under the protection of our gunboats. On Friday morning the enemy made the looked-for attempt to turn our right wing. The rebel division of Gen. JACKSON, which must have started for Richmond immediately after the *fiasco* in Shenandoah Valley, attacked Gen. MCCALL'S Division of the Pennsylvania reserves, on our extreme right. The action lasted for three hours, and was brilliantly successful on our part. JACKSON was repulsed and severely punished. The rebels then made a general attack on our right wing, which was composed of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S army corps. A severe battle ensued, in which the rebels suffered severely. In the midst of this battle Gen. MCCLELLAN executed the movement for which he had been preparing. His whole right wing commenced an orderly retreat, falling back until it had crossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, in the rear of his left wing, and pushed on toward the James River. The movement was carried out in excellent style, everything valuable being secured, and the rebels repulsed in their attacks upon our rear guard. The evacuation of the White House was completed on Saturday, all that was valuable being carried away, and the remnants not worth moving burned. In this destruction the White House itself shared, some unauthorized persons having set fire to it in the confusion. Our troops there were finally put on board steamers and taken to Yorktown.

A City Point correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes under date of June 27: "Our gunboats made a daring reconnoissance last night with boats and launches, for the purpose of experimenting with a new description of naval machinery, and for other purposes, but for the sake of the Government interests I am not permitted to publish particulars."

A cavalry reconnoissance was, yesterday morning, made up the valley of the Shenandoah to Luray, which established the fact that the enemy were not there in any considerable force. Our cavalry had a skirmish with a party of rebel cavalry, with unimportant results.

We have important intelligence from the Mississippi River, which leads to the belief that Vicksburgh, the last stopping-place of the rebels in that region, will soon be in our possession, if it is not already so. Our Upper Mississippi Flotilla has passed the mouth of the Yazoo River, and attained a point four miles above the City, and communication has been had overland with Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet. On Saturday morning last Capt. DAVIS started down the river from Memphis, on board the gunboat *Benton*, and was to be followed immediately by other boats. It is announced by the rebels that LOVELL has been superseded in his command at Vicksburgh by VAN DORN, who expresses the determination to defend the place to the last.

The steamship *Blackstone* arrived at this port last night, from New-Orleans on the 21st ult.—the date of our last previous advices. She brings intelligence that the French bark *Cephese*, from Marseilles *via* Vera Cruz, with a cargo of brandy and wine, and $60,000 in specie, had been seized in the Mississippi and sent North for adjudication. The *Blackstone* brings a cargo of cotton, sugar, etc.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, Capt. DIESGANG, from Port Royal, in 2 days and 18 hours, arrived at this port last night. She brings 75 passengers and a mail. There was nothing new transpiring at Port Royal or vicinity. No military movements having been made since the repulse on James Island. It was understood in the Department, we learn from our special correspondent, that our position on the island was to be abandoned—it being useless to hold it without reinforcements, which were not looked for before the Fall.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill to punish persons giving or offering to give members of Congress or officers of the Government any consideration for procuring contracts, office or place, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution providing that a list of contracts made by the Departments shall be published weekly, was passed. The bill providing that vessels recaptured from the rebels shall be returned to their original owners without salvage, was passed. The bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. C. F. SMITH was passed. The bill prescribing an additional oath of office was passed. The bill to establish certain National Arsenals was passed. After some further unimportant business, the Senate went into Executive Session, and then adjourned.

In the House, consideration of the article in the *Tribune* in regard to "the *Intelligencer* job," was transferred from the Judiciary Committee to a special Committee. The bill providing for the construction of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered until the adjournment. Mr. ELY, of New-York, made a speech in advocacy of the proposed amendment providing for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals and locks.

### GENERAL NEWS.

It is announced, just as we are going to press, that the steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 18th ult., *via* Queenstown on the 19th, is coming up the Bay. Her advices are four days later than those received by the *Arabia*.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 21st ult., we receive later advices from the United States of Colombia and from the Central American States. Affairs at Panama had settled down into a State of quietude, the authorities waiting for intelligence from Bogota before taking any further action. Meantime, the troops of MOSQUERA had crossed from Aspinwall to Panama, and had been well received. The details of affairs in the Central American States, contained in our correspondence, present no feature worthy of special mention. The *Northern Light* brought the mails, passengers and treasure—about $400,000—from California.

The prize schooner *Sarah*, which was captured by the United States steamer *Keystone State* off Charleston, in an attempt to run the blockade, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday. She has 137 bales of cotton on board, and is altogether a valuable prize. The prize schooner *Cathalena*, which was captured off Charleston by the United States steamer *Alabama*, arrived at the same port on Sunday, in charge of Prize-master PRICE. This vessel is like one of our small-sized yachts, being only of twenty-three tons burden. She has on board 32 bales of cotton.

Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, of Branford, Conn., recently in command of a division of the army of the West, has resigned on account of ill health. He was a member of Gen. SCOTT'S Staff during the Mexican war, and has proved himself a superior soldier.

Mrs. ELVINA ELLETT, wife of the late Col. ELLETT, died in Philadelphia on Saturday last, in the 46th year of her age. Her death was the result of grief and over-exhaustion in nursing her husband, whom she was tending at the time of his decease.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed, over the veto of the Mayor, the resolution making the *Staats Zeitung* a Corporation paper. The Street Commissioner was directed to prepare the ground at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, for an open market. The resolutions of the Councilmen in favor of a joint Committee of the two Boards to conduct the celebration of the Fourth of July, and appropriating $8,000 therefor, were adopted, and Aldermen Boole, Mitchell, Allen, Ottiwell and Walsh were appointed on said Committee.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Special Term, yesterday, Judge DALY decided that under the Act of February, 1862, in relation to the enlistment of minors, the oath of the recruit at the time of enlistment was conclusive as to age, and that in such cases the Court would not interfere, it appearing that (although the recruit was a minor) at the time of enlistment he made oath that he was twenty-one years of age.

The war news of yesterday morning was unfavorably construed on the Stock Exchange, and prices gave way 1½@2 ₩ cent. on the Share and 1@1½ ₩ cent. on Government Bonds, the market ultimately closing quiet at the decline. Gold and Bills on London advanced ¼@1 ₩ cent. from the lowest rates of Saturday. Gold left off 109¼@109½.

Business was somewhat checked yesterday by the discussion of the exciting war news. Less activity was discernible in Breadstuffs, prices of which generally favored buyers. No important movements were reported in Cotton. Provisions were in moderate request, as were also the principal kinds of Groceries, Metals, Laths, Tallow and Tobacco. A fair demand prevailed for Hay, Hops and Whisky, the latter article at drooping rates. The freight engagements were less extensive.

The Live Stock Markets are crowded with animals this week. In addition to 4,350 figured up on the books at ALLERTON'S up to 3 P. M. yesterday, a delayed train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad threw some 400 more into the yards just at night, so that the whole City supply will probably be near 5,000 beeves for the week. They sold pretty well for a while Monday morning, but when it was noised about that there were over 4,000 cattle, butchers were no longer in haste to make purchases. Prices fell off near ½c. ₩ lb., with indications of a further decline to-day. Sheep are in excess of all wants, and lower.

THE CITY YESTERDAY—NEW-YORK UNDER THE WAR-SURGE.—The feeling in the City yesterday revived the old experiences of the Sumter and Bull Run epochs. Like then, the atmosphere yesterday fairly pulsated with human emotion. If there were such a thing as an instrument that would gauge public feeling as the barometer does the atmosphere, it had surely have shown far up in the blood-heat and high-fever ranges. Everything conspired to enlist the deepest feelings of the New-York public. It was known that at last the mighty stake was being played. But beyond the fact that a bloody battle had been fought during Thursday and Friday of last week, everything was shrouded in obscurity. Only the clash of arms reached our ears; only an occasional glimpse of the combatants seen through the uprolled smoke-curtain was caught. Was it victory or was it defeat? What had Saturday and Sunday brought forth? Of course, the data at hand were variously interpreted according as the knowledge or the predilections of men inclined them. Radicals and Secessionists both united in being well pleased; both saw in it the utter defeat of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and both were as jubilant as they *dared* to be. For the rest, while there were a plenty of timid souls, there were not wanting those of insight enough to read the reports as indications of a capital success, and who had both the knowledge and the sagacity to see that amid these operations Gen. MCCLELLAN had effected a strategic *coup* that must assuredly result in the capture of the rebel Capital. Thus the tide of opinion and sentiment, hope and fear, surged and swelled through all the day. We can have few more such experiences, and it is, perhaps, just as well that we should not, for such intense *exultations* are sure to bring their own penalty. While they last, however, such spectacles are certainly sublime, and nothing could have been more so than that of yesterday in New-York.

JUNCTION OF THE FLEETS ON THE MISSISSIPPI FROM ABOVE AND BELOW VICKSBURGH.—The news that our ramboats from Memphis have effected a junction with our gunboats and mortar fleet from New-Orleans, at Vicksburgh, and that the fleet, some twenty craft strong, was about to open upon the enemy's works, indicates a speedy fall of the contumacious town which is now the only impediment to the free navigation of the Mississippi River. The assault was to begin on Friday last; and it is not unlikely that the town may by this time have fallen. Still, we would not be surprised if the Vicksburgh rebels were able to make quite a lengthened stand against our fleet. Their heavy guns are planted on the high bluffs, and at commanding positions, where it is quite difficult work for the guns of our gunboats to reach them, or for the mortars of our bombketches to strike them; and we have no land force sufficient to attack the town in the rear. The telegraph says that the rebel force there is estimated at twelve thousand men, which is much more likely to be true than most of the other stories that have come to us from the Southwest of the large rebel bodies massed at various points. The rebel army at Corinth had direct railroad communication with Vicksburgh, and we know that a considerable body of rebels went southward from Grand Junction on the Mississippi Central Railroad. Their object now is simply to delay and annoy us as much as possible, and also to defend the State Capital. This is petty work, compared with the great things that were to be done by BEAUREGARD'S army of the Southwest; but then it is all that the rebels in that region are now capable of doing. They will be deprived of even this trifling pleasure before long.

### Our Army Before Richmond—Successful Movement of Gen. McClellan.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac are comparatively meagre. But they show conclusively that Gen. MCCLELLAN has executed with complete success, though with heavy loss, a most important and difficult military manœuvre,—one which gives him a much safer line of communication, which secures the coöperation of the gunboats on James River and of Gen. BURNSIDE beyond it, and *which compels the rebels to evacuate Richmond or find their retreat hopelessly cut off.* He has carried his whole force across the Chickahominy, and made that prolonged and most defensible swamp the bulwark of his right wing and rear,—while he holds the James River on his left, giving him a perfect communication with his supplies, and access by water to the City of Richmond. We shall undoubtedly hear very soon that the gunboats have not only gone up the James, but that they have also opened communication with MCCLELLAN on the Chickahominy.

It is already known that only part of our army had previously crossed the Chickahominy. PORTER'S Division and MCCALL'S Brigade remained on the right bank of that stream to guard our line of communication, and prevent a flanking movement on our right, which the rebels have several times threatened, and which they have at last attempted. MCCLELLAN'S force was not sufficient to protect both sides of that stream, while by attempting to do so he lost the whole advantage of it as a defensive line. His front was very extended, and at points consequently comparatively weak,—while he was compelled to advance upon Richmond by the most difficult of its approaches. For some time past he has been strengthening his position in front, on the left, by earthworks,—a proceeding which has not been generally understood, but which is now fully explained, as it renders him perfectly secure from attack in that direction, while he moves forward along the James River towards the rebel Capital.

Great alarm was created in the City, yesterday, by the exciting reports of the defeat of our army which were put into active circulation by some of our cotemporaries. It was represented that the rebels in overwhelming force had attacked and destroyed our right wing,—that they had seized the White House, cut off our communications, destroyed the Railroad and Telegraph, and were passing round to the rear of our army, while Gen. LEE was crushing it on the left in front. These were simply the random reports of the first runaways, who knew nothing of the general plans of MCCLELLAN, and who supposed the whole army ruined because they saw regiments falling back. It is in the highest degree unjust and cruel to give such rumors general currency, and especially to put upon them the dismal constructions prompted by ignorance and panic. It is now very well understood that the White House was *abandoned* by our forces, in advance of the battle, by direct orders of MCCLELLAN,—that all the sick and wounded were safely removed,—that all the stores, supplies, forage, etc., etc., which had been accumulated there, were embarked on transports, and were on their way to the James River, *via* Fortress Monroe, under convoy of the gunboats, long before the rebels showed themselves at all in that vicinity,—and that Gen. MCCLELLAN has simply handed over to the rebels an empty and sickly post, which has done him good service, but for which he had no further use.

So far as we can judge from his previous movements, Gen. MCCLELLAN had hoped to be able to effect this change of front without a battle. But in this he was disappointed. Deceived by his movements into the belief that our right wing had been neglected, the enemy made a sharp attack upon it; and though it fell back, in pursuance of orders, they were still able to force it into a battle which has involved very serious loss. How severe that loss will prove to have been, we cannot yet tell. But we have reason to believe that it cannot have been as heavy for us as for the rebels, and that our force is thus, in comparison with theirs, stronger than it was before the battle. Of this, however, we shall know more hereafter. One thing is very clear:—if MCCLELLAN had been *defeated*, he would be retreating toward Williamsburgh and Yorktown. On the contrary, he is compacting his force behind the Chickahominy, and movements are already in progress at Fortress Monroe, West Point, Washington and New-York to send him supplies by the James River. This does not look as if he had been so badly crippled as to detract substantially from the success of his movement.

With the Chickahominy in his rear, MCCLELLAN may bid defiance to any attempt of the rebels to outflank him. That swamp can only be crossed by the bridges which he commands; and every one of them can be so held by artillery as to render transit utterly impossible. Why the rebels should have originally abandoned so splendid a line of defence, seems inexplicable. They could easily have held it against the whole army, and compelled us to approach Richmond from some other direction. They have now given us the full benefit of its strength. Resting upon that, MCCLELLAN'S right wing and rear are perfectly safe. With his left resting on James River, his front strongly fortified by redoubts and earthworks, a powerful train of mortars and heavy siege guns on the spot and ready for operation, he can easily reduce Fort Darling, remove all obstructions from James River, push our gunboats directly into Richmond, repel any force that may attempt a rescue, and thus bring the campaign to a brilliant and successful close. How rapidly he may be able to do all this is a matter of secondary importance. That he *will* do it, and that his recent change of front gives him the means of doing it with absolute certainty, we think there can be no room to doubt.

### Push Forward Reinforcements!

Now that the crisis of the great rebellion has come, it behooves the people as well as the Government to see to it that the General upon whose shoulders has fallen the mighty work of destroying it utterly, be not left short of the forces needed to this end. It will not do to render the result in any way uncertain for want of men while hundreds of thousands can be had. It will not do to prolong the war by permitting the occurrence of alternate instances of victory and defeat, defeat and victory, when it is possible to inflict upon the rebels a defeat after which no victory shall ever come to crown their arms or to sustain their spirits. We have now, practically speaking, the whole Confederate force centred at one point—near the rebel Capital. The small detachments in the Cotton States at Charleston and elsewhere, are of little account in the general issue. The capture of isolated rebel towns, or the possession of vast spaces of rebel territory, are of minor moment compared with the destruction of the army upon which the hope of the rebellion and of the rebels rest. To this work now must be addressed the energies of the nation; for its speedy accomplishment must the tremendous military power of the North be directed, and steadily directed, until the work is finally and forever completed.

Men are now called for throughout the North for this work. It was announced a week or two ago, that fifty thousand additional volunteers were needed at once. Under present circumstances, a week ought to be sufficient to put them in the field, and to establish them at points where they can render effective service. Neither the fighting men nor the fighting patriotism of the country is exhausted. All that the people need is to understand distinctly that fifty or a hundred thousand more soldiers are needed to crush out the rebellion and sustain the glory of the flag, and they will step forth with alacrity. Volunteers *are* wanted—so says the Government; so announce the newly-opened recruiting offices. If other parts of the country are laggard, let the whole of the new muster be assigned to New-York.

Some of the other forces in the field will probably now also be sent to support Gen. MCCLELLAN and to operate upon the rebel last ditch. In the official order appointing Gen. POPE to the supreme command of the three columns under Gens. MCDOWELL, FREMONT and BANKS, it was expressly said that the purpose was that he might "operate against Richmond." Now that the great adversary of the three Generals just named, Stonewall JACKSON has left the scene of his late exploits, and joined his forces to the rebels at Richmond, there will be nothing to detain Gen. POPE'S troops for any length of time in the Shenandoah Valley or on the Rappahannock. It may be considered assured that POPE himself will not delay; and it would give him a new claim on the applause of the country, and the Commander-in-Chief a new claim to military sagacity, if we should learn by telegraph that the work assigned him was already under way. Gen. BURNSIDE also,—it has not been given out where his fine column is just now, but it has been universally understood for some time that he was actively preparing to coöperate with Gen. MCCLELLAN. There are other troops at the National Capital and elsewhere who could be spared, or at least who *can* be spared as soon as new volunteers step forward to take their places; and those who understand the situation thoroughly, and have authority in the premises, will doubtless now see to it that they are all quickly concentrated *in front of the enemy.*

Let the reinforcements, the volunteers from the people and the spare regiments and columns from every quarter, be now sent as speedily as possible to sustain MCCLELLAN in his last great effort—that so he may be enabled to crush at one blow the head of the rebel monster, and give the distracted country peace.

GOV. STANLY AND HIS TRADUCERS.—We have received the following communication from Mr. VINCENT COLYER, which we publish with very great pleasure:

NEWBERN, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In accordance with the request of His Excellency, Gov. STANLY, I wish it published that I misunderstood His Excellency. That he had no intention to close my schools for colored people in Newbern; that he never intended to put in force the laws of North Carolina, and that until he gets explicit instructions from the Government at Washington, D. C., he will neither interfere with my schools or return fugitive slaves to their masters, all of which I do with the sincerest pleasure and thankfulness.

VINCENT COLYER,
Superintendent of the Poor.

Mr. COLYER has the consolation of knowing that he has done Gov. STANLY a great deal of harm, as well as very great injustice, by his misunderstanding. We took occasion, when his misstatements of Gov. STANLY'S action first came before the public, to protest against the savage terms in which some of our neighbors saw fit to denounce that gentleman, and to say, from what we knew of his past history and of his personal character, that he was not in the least likely to pursue a course at once so unjust and impolitic as that ascribed to him by Mr. COLYER. We are glad to find our statements on this point fully borne out by Mr. COLYER himself.

IS LAGER-BIER "BEER?"—Judge MCCUNN, who is authority on "Beverages," says it is not; and Judge BARNARD echoes his decision. Are they not good *judges*? "The Assistant District-Attorney agreed with Judge BARNARD in his interpretation of the statute," we are told, and "all the other Judges of the Supreme Court" are asserted to "coincide with Judges MCCUNN and BARNARD." Threats of suits for false imprisonment against Superintendent KENNEDY and the police officers are uttered in open Court, and injunctions have been applied for to restrain arrests for violating the "Beer" clause of the Concert Saloon act.

This virtuous indignation has about as slender ground as the legal *dictum* that stimulates it. It would need as many Judges as there were Bishops at the late Convocation at Rome to unsettle the import of a word in daily use, and defined by lexicographers with unmistakable clearness. The provision of law which has set Courts and *Bars* into such a ferment, is this: "It shall not be lawful to sell or furnish any wine, *beer*, or strong or spirituous liquors to any person" in a theatre, concert saloon, etc. The Judges rule that lager-bier is not "beer," and so may be sold or furnished without violating the act. The dictionaries or encyclopedias say it is "beer," just as "porter," "brown stout," "pale ale," or any other malted liquor is "*beer*;" or as "hock," "claret" or "Madiera" is *wine*. The terms employed in the statute are obviously generic, and cover whatever kinds of "beer" or "wine" may be concocted for market.

A glance at lexicography will settle this question beyond cavil, besides furnishing some light as to the properties of the Teutonic beverage which addles the District-Attorney's office and the Courts.

WALKER has "*Beer*—A liquid made of malt and hops."

WEBSTER: "*Beer*—A fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain. Beer is of different degrees of strength, and is denominated ale, porter, brown-stout, &c., according to its strength, or other peculiar qualities."

AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA: "*Beer*—A fermented liquor made from malted grain."

WORCESTER: "*Lager-beer*—(German, lager-bier; *lager*, a bed, the frame in a cellar on which the casks barrels is laid before being used, and *bier*, beer.) A kind of beer much used in Germany, where it is kept in casks on a frame (*lager*) placed in a cellar for the purpose, before it is considered fit for use:—the name of a similar beverage now largely manufactured in the United States."

AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA: "Lager-beer is *beer* that has been stored some months in vaults. * * The free use of it should be condemned, from the tendency to produce apoplexy and palsy."

These citations would seem to settle the *usus loquendi*, and to warrant the impression that when the Legislature say "Beer," they mean the several malt liquors, with whatsoever prefix, generally classed under this well-known term. There cannot be a doubt, we think, that the higher courts, to which this question will of course be carried, will accept this view and overrule MCCUNN and BARNARD in their singular judgment. We have nothing to do, in this discussion, with the wisdom of the prohibition of lager-bier in places of public amusement, by legislative enactments; our concern is simply with the fact, which is as unquestionable as language can make it.

### Mysterious Disappearance of Capt. Lines.

We regret to learn that Capt. LINES, so long connected with the steamer *Arago*, and most widely known as among the oldest and most popular Captains connected with the commerce of this port, has disappeared recently, under circumstances which render it almost certain that he is no longer living.

Capt. LINES has been in ill health for some time, and left his active command some months ago. He left this City on the 12th of June, and went to Niagara Falls on a journey of pleasure and recreation, and stopped at the International Hotel, where he arrived on the 14th. On the next day, Sunday, he was seen to come out from the dining-room, at about 5 o'clock, since which time, over a fortnight since, no tidings whatever can be obtained of him. His baggage, &c., remained in his room undisturbed.

It is supposed that he must have walked out alone toward the Fall, and that under some sudden attack of vertigo, to which he had occasionally been subject, he fell into the stream, and was carried over the cataract.

Capt. LINES was somewhat over 60 years of age, was never married, and leaves a large fortune. He was a most amiable and excellent gentleman, and one of the most popular commanders out of this port. An active search has been prosecuted for news of him, but thus far without success.

### Arrival of the Prize Steamship Circassian, of London.

This British steamship was captured May 4, twenty miles east of Havana, by the U. S. gunboat *Samoset*, and taken into Key West, where she was condemned by the Admiralty Court, and was sent to this port to be sold. She was formerly employed in the line between this port and Galway. She has a cargo of wines and brandies valued at half a million of dollars. She sailed from Key West on the 23d June, and Port Royal on the 27th, having taken on board at Key West Gen. BRANNAN and Staff, and landed them at Port Royal. Passed, while going in to Port Royal, the U. S. gunboat *Quaker City*, from Key West.

Left at Key West, U. S. ships *San Jacinto*, Flag-officer LARDER; *Rhode Island*, Commander TRENCHARD; *Sagamore*, Commander DRAKE; *National Guard*, Capt. HAYS; bark *Amanda*, Capt. GOODWIN, and schooner *Wanderer*, Capt. SPORTS. Passed, going into Key West, British prize schooner *Will o' the Wisp*, of Lunenberg, N. S. The *C.* did not communicate with the land at Port Royal, and has no news from there.

The Nineteeth New-York Volunteers and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania were at Key West, and in good health.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. MacGregor and son, Mrs. Lieut. J. S. Gibbs, Mrs. Dr. Bailey and daughter, Mrs. Brightman and Son, Capt. Hunter, late of the *Circassian*; Mr. D. O'Grady, Mr. Jackson, Theodore Clapp.

### Affairs in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 30.

Capt. MCMILLEN, of Co. E, Fourth Ohio regiment, fell overboard yesterday, and before assistance could be extended, he was drowned.

The hospitals in this City are full of sick and wounded soldiers, numbering altogether some 1,800. The buildings are kept clean and well ventilated, and the patients receive the best care and attention. Yesterday, citizens from nearly every loyal State visited these hospitals, and were escorted through the different rooms of each building, seemingly pleased with the arrangements. Although no State, excepting Ohio, has contributed anything for their benefit, the sick placed here want for nothing which money can procure.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### Debate in the House on the Question of Enlarging the Canals.

### GEN. McDOWELL'S DEFENCE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30.

ENLARGING THE CANALS AND LOCKS.

The House devoted its entire session to-day, continuing for more than five hours, to the discussion of the bill for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego locks and the Illinois Canal and River. The expenditure of the United States is carefully limited by the bill to three and a half millions for the former work, and ten millions for the latter, which sum is to be expended gradually, and only so fast as the securing tolls pledged to the United States shall suffice to pay the interest. The merits of the bill were sustained in able and effective speeches, by Messrs. FRANK BLAIR, of Missouri; ARNOLD, of Illinois, and ELY, POMEROY OLIN and VAN HORN, of New-York. The Pennsylvania delegation and that of New-Jersey, and those of the Border States, opposed the bill *en masse*. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the onlp speaker against the bill, undertook to throw ridicule upon it by introducing a sham amendment for a slack water navigation of the Susquehanna for the passage of gunboats, followed by a motion to postpone the whole subject to the first Monday of January next. The previous question being demanded on the latter proposition, it was defeated by the close vote of 57 to 58. A series of filibustering movements were then made by the enemies of the bill to prevent further action upon it, and the Ayes and Noes were repeatedly taken. It is a very singular and noticeable circumstance, that Hon. FREDK. A. CONKLING, the only Republican Member from the City of New-York, steadily voted with the Opposition, in which he was sustained by his brother, Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, who lives upon the line of the Erie Canal. With these exceptions, the whole body of the New-York Delegation present, including Messrs. WARD and BEN. WOOD, of New-York City, firmly supported the bill. It also received the votes of many of the substantial Members from New-England, and nearly all the Members from the Western States. The House at length adjourned, with the understanding that the final vote upon the measure should be taken in the morning.

THE TARIFF.

Owing to the debate on the canal enlargement bill the tariff amendments were not considered by the House to-day. They will probably be disposed of to-morrow, although the day is set apart for the Naval Bill. The tariff amendments are much discussed. Representatives are flooded with letters of inquiry touching them from their constituents. It is believed that the bill will pass the Senate with but few amendments, and become a law at an early day.

Members of Congress are constantly receiving letters asking for copies of the Tax bill, but several days will elapse before they are printed.

As many questions are asked as to how appointments of collectors and assessors under the TAX bill will be made, from what can be learned it is understood the President will adopt the principle pursued in the case of Postmasters in the cities and large towns generally, but not in every instance, on the recommendation of members of Congress

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Committee on Naval Affairs of both Houses will meet to-morrow, for the purpose of considering the propositions of Commodore STEVENS for the completion of his battery. The Secretary of the Navy having declined to take any further action for its completion, Mr. STEVENS comes forward with two propositions—one, to complete the battery at his own expense, and to have it used subject to the approval of the Secretary of Navy; the other, that Government take it off his hands as it is, by reimbursing him for money already expended.

A CORPS TO BE RAISED BY GEN. SHIELDS.

It is said that Gen. SHIELDS is authorized to raise a corps of Irish soldiers for the service of the United States. It is supposed that if there was any probability of a war with England a body of 100,000 Irish could be enlisted.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. MCDOWELL is preparing for publication a vindication of himself, in which he will prove that it was against his remonstrance that he was withheld from coöperation with Gen. MCCLELLAN, and that he desired to advance from Fredericksburgh to aid in the attack upon Richmond, and that it was not his fault he did not. He will also refer, it is stated, to the charge of guarding rebel property.

GEN. M'KINSTRY.

Gen. MCKINSTRY is to have a trial as soon as the public service can spare the officers necessary to compose a Court.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

The report of Messrs. HOLT and OWEN, Commissioners on Army Contracts, was to-day communicated to Congress. It is quite brief, and will be published in two or three days. The Commissioners have performed laborious and disagreeable service, but have undoubtedly saved many millions of dollars to the Treasury. Their commission now expires.

POSTAGE ARRANGEMENTS.

It is directed by the Post-office Department that persons connected with the army engaged in the sale or distribution of newspapers or periodicals, must arrange for the payment of the postage on the same at the office where mailed, or at the office to which they are directed, otherwise they will not be forwarded to the various points where the regiments are located. A large accumulation of such prpers are now in the Washington City Post-office, which cannot be forwarded to the regiments to which they are addressed because of the non-payment of postage.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following appointments by the President: Billington C. Whiting, Attorney for the Southern District of California; Wm. G. Campbell, of Tennessee, Brigadier-General; Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agricultural; Wm. R. Taylor, Collector of the Customs for Bristol and Warren, R. I.; Surgeon Lewis Humphreys, Medical Inspector in the army.

The following assistant surgeons were also confirmed: John S. Billings, Ohio; James Adams, Maryland; Edward S. Whittingham, New-Jersey; Phineas S. Conner, Ohio; Thomas G. Mackenzie, Maryland; William J. Wolfley, Kentucky; William H. Notson, Pennsylvania; John D. Riley, Nebraska; Edward de W. Breneman, Pennsylvania; Jeremiah B. Brinton, Pennsylvania.

The following are among the additional Paymasters confirmed: Hoell K. Lawrence, Wisconsin; Edward J. Porter, New-York; J. Howe Watts, New-Mexico; Ezra Webb, Ohio; Asa Holt, Jr., Alabama.

Besides the above appointments the Senate to-day confirmed a large number of Assistant-Quartermasters, additional Paymasters, Commissaries of Subsistence, &c. Quite a number of Assistant Adjutant-Generals were also confirmed, principally with the rank of Captains.

C. W. DONNELL has been confirmed as Brigade Surgeon, and JAMES G. EDWARDS, of Philadelphia, as Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

GEN. POPE'S STAFF.

The following appointments have also been made for Gen. POPE'S staff: Dr. MCVARLIN, Medical Director; Maj. ROBERT E. MCLEARY, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. LOUIS MARSHALL, of the Tenth Infantry of Regulars, Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel.

GEN. KING.

The statement in a Washington paper to-day that Gen. KING declined to take command of Corps No. 1 of the Army of Virginia, is not correct. The whole matter turned upon a question of policy, upon which the Secretary of War, Gen. POPE and Gen. KING were agreed, and the latter returned to his first

choice. There was no dispute nor declination about it.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

No application for leave of absence to the Secretary of War will receive attention. Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS is at present authorized to consider and answer such applications.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

ISAAC NEWTON, of Pennsylvania, was this afternoon confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner of Agriculture, under the new organization of the Agricultural Bureau.

THE GUNBOATS.

Lieut. WYMAN has been ordered to the command of the gunboat *Seneca*, and Lieut. GIBSON has been ordered to succeed him as Flag Officer of the Potomac flotilla.

AN ADDRESS BY PARSON BROWNLOW.

Parson BROWNLOW addressed a large audience at Ford's Theatre this evening. He made a telling speech, abounding in humorous hits and terrible denunciations of the rebels and their sympathizers. He was loudly cheered, and at the close of his remarks, in response to repeated calls, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, made a brief address.

When BROWNLOW rose to speak, he was greeted with deafening cheers. In his preliminary remarks he said four years ago he was suffering from a stubborn and unwielding attack of brochitis so as to be unable to be heard at any reasonable distace in public address. Two years ago he proceeded to New-York, and placed himself under Professor HORACE GREEN, (not HORACE GREELEY.) [Laughter.] Though the names sound alike, they differ in their professions very materially. Taking leave of GREEN, the latter shook him cordially by the hand, and advised him, as a remedy for his disease, to declaim daily in the woods, having for his audience the birds of the air and beasts of the forest. This, however, did not prove sufficiently interesting. Being a member of a Temperance Society, in which to labor was a good work, he made speeches on that subject, and, being a priest in the Church, preached brief sermons occasionally.

At this point BROWNLOW exclaimed to persons in the aisles: "Gentlemen, come upon the stage. Here are seats for you. I will not contaminate your skirts with secession. Bring the ladies with you if they are on the side of the Union. [Lrughter, and cries of "Good egg; go it Parson."] He continued: Don't introduce a secession woman, for a secession woman South has more devils than Mary Magdalen had. [Laughter and applause. The crowd in the aisles mounted to the stage, among them several members of Congress.) As I was saying, I occasionally delivered short sermons. [A voice—"What church do you belong to?"] The miserable Methodist Church South, that's going hellwards, (laughter and applause,) but when I return, I intend to set up my own church in East Tennessee. Everybody knows that to advocate the doctrines of the Biole, and of JOHN WESLEY, as well as to engage in the Temperance cause, is a good work, yet these failed to restore my voice. [A voice—"You have it now."] The Parson then proceeded to tell how he recovered his voice by making Union speeches.

## OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

FREMONT'S RETIREMENT—HUNTER AND BENHAM UNDER A CLOUD—SERVICES OF JOSEPH HOLT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday Afternoon, June 28.

The abandonment of the military service by Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, is the topic of to-day, but it does not appear to create any sensation. His friends say "the country will justify him;" but the general verdict is, that his course is unjustifiable and will be very damaging to his reputation. The language of the order of the War Department retiring Gen. FREMONT from service is peculiar, in that it recites the reasons assigned by that officer for declining to serve where the President desired him. He says the new position (under Gen. POPE) is of less importance than those he has heretofore filled; and that he cannot act in a subordinate capacity without a material loss of "rank and consideration" in the service. The War Department, in putting these excuses in Gen. FREMONT'S mouth, evidently intends that he shall bear the onus of his retirement.

Those who are disposed to be harsh on Gen. FREMONT contend that his resignation is unmilitary and unpatriotic. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and to accomplish a proposed result, he combines the forces of several Major Generals. To secure unity of counsels, he puts an officer of his own selection in command of the whole. That officer is the equal in rank and vastly the superior of Gen. FREMONT in military education, length of service, and achievements in the field. But whether this were so or not, the arrangement of the "Army of Virginia" is the President's own work, by virtue of his constitutional rank as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. However distasteful the position assigned Gen. FREMONT, it was assigned him by his President and superior, and should have been accepted. His refusal to serve is a reflection on the President, and to that extent insubordinate in spirit. But the worst effect on Gen. FREMONT'S reputation will be the grounds he has afforded his enemies for saying it is "his own" rank and consideration" that he is fighting for, and not the safety of the Union—that it is FREMONT *first*, and if not himself first, then *the country not at all*.

It is understood that President LINCOLN promptly relieved Gen. FREMONT at his request, and made no effort to reconcile him to the new programme in the Shenandoah Valley. In explanation of this fact, I presume it is not improper for me to add, as a part of the unpublished history of the late campaign in pursuit of JACKSON, that the War Department was not at all pleased with the official reports of Gen. FREMONT from the field. The boastful claims of a great victory at Cross Keys, when we were actually repulsed with terrible loss, impaired confidence in the candor of the Commanding General; and the fact that Gen. JACKSON, in six hours after the fight with FREMONT, was engaged in destroying the advance forces of Gen. SHIELDS, only a few miles distant, every gun being audible to Gen. FREMONT, proved two things to the satisfaction of our Government—first, that FREMONT had achieved no victory; second, that JACKSON had suffered no defeat.

Gen. KING, who succeeds Gen. FREMONT, is a New-Yorker, but a resident of Wisconsin, having been for many years editor of the *Sentinel*, at Milwaukee. He received a military education at West Point, was appointed by the President Minister to Rome; but declined the office in order to take a *subordinate* position in his country's defence. He is a skilful soldier and a very popular gentleman.

The revolt of the National forces near Charleston gives great concern in Washington. The ingrates of that region should have had no further humiliation of the old rag to gloat over. Enough is not known yet to enable the country to decide with whom the blame rests; but I can assure you of two facts: that the best judgment of our military leaders never have thought Gen. HUNTER equal to the command of any military department, and Gen. BENHAM is regarded as altogether too rash, too excitable, too lacking in ballast, and too *eager* for distinction, to make it safe to put large bodies of men in his hands.

You are, of course, done speculating about the cause of the President's visit to West Point. The order for uniting the armies in the Shenandoah Valley is, no doubt, the *full* explanation of that visit. It was a serious military difficulty how to get clear of the *five* Major-Generals recently in the field pursuing JACKSON. The gordian knot is cut, to the great delight of the country, Gen. FREMONT being the only dissentient, so far as we have heard.

The Commission on Gun Contracts, so long in session at Washington, is about through with their labors, and the Senate has called for their report. When the work of the Commission is published, it will be seen that Hon. JOSEPH HOLT has won a new claim on the gratitude of the nation by his patient and practical dealing with the mountain of corruption that had overwhelmed the War Department with rotten contracts last Winter. The Commission had no legal existence. It was merely an advisory Board, instituted by Secretary STANTON, to adjust amicably between contractors and the Government, the inordinate orders for arms issued under Secretary CAMERON. So successful have Messrs HOLT and OWEN been that contracts for 1,100,000 muskets have been reduced to about 650,000; and prices for the guns that are to be made for the Government will be in many cases largely reduced. The saving effected to the Government by this wholesome review and amicable adjustment can only be reckoned by millions.

In dwelling on this important subject we are renewedly impressed with the value to the Government of a single citizen possessed of the talent and character to be useful. Mr. HOLT, by his brief administration of the War Department, at the close of Mr. BUCHANAN'S term of office, saved the Union from utter overthrow. By his speeches before vast public assemblies, at a later day, he awoke the nation to arms and thrilled it with an eloquence unknown before; and now, retiring for almost a year from the noisy forum and the active arena of conflict, he patiently devotes his time to uncovering the frauds of individuals that, in their gigantic aggregate, threatened to bankrupt the Government, not only in money but in character. There is no glory—certainly no gratification of a personal kind—in this sort of work; but the millions of citizens who must *pay* will remember and in time reward it. YORK.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) introduced a bill to punish persons giving or offering to give Members of Congress or officers of the Government any consideration for procuring contracts, office or place under the United States Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The resolution providing that contracts made by the Departments be published weekly in the newspapers was then taken up and passed.

The resolution relating to the compensation of Senators appointed to fill vacancies was then taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill making further provisions in relation to salvage was taken up. The bill provides that vessels' goods belonging to loyal citizens of the United States, which have been captured by the rebels, when retaken by the United States, shall be delivered to the owners without salvage.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) opposed the passage of the bill as having the effect to take away salvage from the sailors in many cases.

After further discussion by Messrs. MORRILL, TEN EYCK and GRIMES, the bill was passed.

Mr. WILKINSON introduced a bill to repeal the acts granting pensions to the widows of Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, ALEX. MACOMA and Gen. RILEY.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) called up the bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. C. F. SMITH, of $50 a month, which, after discussion, was passed by Yeas 24, Nays 11.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Conference Committee on the bill prescribing an additional oath of office, made a report.

The bill as reported prescribes an additional oath of office for every officer of the Government except the President.

After discussion, the bill was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill to establish certain National Arsenals was taken up.

After a lengthy discussion, Mr. KING moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee.

The motion was discussed and rejected by Yeas, 18; Nays, 19, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the resolution "making a majority of those legally elected and present a sufficient number to constitute a quorum" was taken up and considered.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Naval Committee inquire whether the Superintendent of the Naval Academy or any of the officers of the Government connected with instruction there, have allowed or countenanced in the young men there any manifestations of hostility to the United States, or whether any officer of said Academy has done so. Adopted.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked, and the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the consideration of the article in the New-York *Tribune* with reference to the *Intelligencer* printing job, and the subject was at his instance referred to a Select Committee. The reason assigned for this request was that the Judiciary Committee have not time to attend to an examination of the matter.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the construction of a ship-canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) in advocating the bill, said we cannot calculate on the good feeling and friendship of Great Britain. That Government has a rancorous hate towards us, and she will seek any pretext to strike down her great commercial rival. The people themselves, however, of that country are not thus influenced. He alluded to the recent debate in the English Parliament, not with a hope of removing prejudices, but to show that it devolves upon us not to rely on the friendship of any foreign Power, but upon our own power and resources alone.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) referred to the fact that while the Atlantic coast is defended by fortifications and the navy, nothing has yet been done for the Northern lakes. He showed that the work contemplated was the most important which has ever been presented to the consideration of Congress. He incidentally remarked that the improvement has been more than half accomplished by the State of Illinois, which State has expended $6,000,000 upon it.

Mr. ELY, of New-York, said the present amendment proposed to the bill before the House appropriates three and a half millions of dollars for the purpose of effecting such an enlargement of the locks of the Erie Canal as will permit the passage from the Atlantic waters to Lakes Ontario and Erie, and therefore to all the Upper Lakes of the great St. Lawrence basin, for war vessels of the size and construction of the *Monitor*, whose feats in Hampton Roads have so recently excited the surprise and admiration of the world; or, in other words, the object to be effected by this small appropriation to establish a water communication entirely within our own territory, and completely under our own protection, between our naval resources on the Atlantic coast and those Northward and Northwestward internal seas, where we are restrained by treaty stipulations from maintaining any navy whatever. Of the commerce of these internal seas, we do not know which most to admire—its rapid growth, its present greatness, or the boundless expansion which awaits it in the assured future. Often as it has been the theme of enthusiastic eloquence, the event has never failed to outstrip prophecy. While we are endeavoring to grasp the figures of its volume as the years successively roll on, we find it so much greater with each revolving twelve months, that the past does little to enable us to comprehend the present or to anticipate. The grounds upon which the appropriation is asked for are stated in the memorial to the President, prepared by the eminent citizen of New-York, Hon. SAMUEL RUGGLES, to whom that duty was wisely assigned. His memorial, which will command perusal equally from his high reputation as from his admirable ability, has been printed and placed in the hands of every member of this House. After showing the importance of the proposed work, Mr. ELY said it was upon no untried experiment that they were asked to embark. These New-York canals are existing facts; the practicability of the work has been tested. The canals are already there, and if even a greater width and depth than is demanded for the transit of such war steamers as the *Monitor*, nothing is lacking but an enlargement of the locks, and that involves no engineering uncertainties. If it is not susceptible of any fair debate that three and a half millions of dollars is an insignificant sum in comparison with the object of security to the commerce of our cities and lakes, so it is equally plain that the duty of making the proposed expenditure is a National, and not a State duty. The interest of New-York in the West and Northwest is only an interest in common with other States, or it greater, only so from that great superiority in members which also makes her the contributor toward all sums which are voted from the nation's treasury. Mr. ELY proceeded at some length to show the importance of the proposed improvement both in a commercial and military view, but especially the latter, maintaining that we should always be prepared for any danger that may threaten our peace.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) expressed his views in favor of the bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) said the bill proposed to appropriate $200,000, and pledged the faith of the United States to the extent of ten millions. He was opposed to the measure, first, because it was wholly unconstitutional, and second, because the debt, liability and expenditures of the Government are too great to justify any further assumption of liability.

Mr. OLIN showed the importance of the measure pending as a means of National defence, and in the course of his argument said it was indispensable we should have command of the Northern lakes, and expressed the deliberate conviction that, if our army should meet with a substantial reverse before Richmond, our Government would be notified, as soon as the diplomatic forms could be prepared, by France and England, that the struggle between the loyal and rebellious States ought to cease, and that it is impossible to reduce the latter to submission to the Constitution. He looked upon the British Government as continually seeking a pretext to interfere in our affairs for the purpose of dividing the Confederacy.

Mr. STEVENS, after a speech against the bill, moved to postpone the further consideration till the first Monday of January. Disagreed to by one majority.

Without further proceedings on the subject, the House adjourned.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

### Communication Established between the Fleets Above and Below Vicksburgh.

### Van Dorn in Command of the Rebels There.

### THE ATTACK PROBABLY COMMENCED.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 30.

The steamer *Forest Queen*, from Memphis, has arrived, with 650 bales of cotton.

News from the flotilla is highly interesting.

Our gunboats and rams have passed the mouth of the Yazoo River, and proceeded to within four miles of Vicksburgh, from which point seven men went by land, to the Louisiana side, and communicated with FARRAGUT'S fleet. Commodore FARRAGUT has since sent a dispatch to Capt. DAVIS, which reached Memphis on Saturday morning. Capt. DAVIS immediately started down the river with the *Benton*, and others of the flotilla will soon follow.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 28.

The *Avalanche* has been notified by the Provost-Marshal that an editorial published yesterday is exceedingly objectionable, and that criticism on the course of military officials cannot be allowed, and is warned not to repeat the offence.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 23d learns that the National fleet, to the number of twenty gunboats and mortars, opened fire at an early hour that morning, on the lower batteries at Vicksburgh. The result is not stated. VAN DORN is in command there, having superseded LOVELL in the command of that Department.

A letter to the same paper from Chattanooga, the 16th says: "We have direct news this morning that the enemy are falling back before our advancing columns from Powell's Valley to Big Creek Gap. While this is going on, MITCHEL is moving on our rear in the vicinity of Battle Creek, waiting to fall upon his prey."

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 25th says: "Gen. VAN DORN advised all families in Vicksburgh to move eight miles back from the river. He intends to defend that Department to the last extremity."

That paper also says that on Saturday last the Federal mortar fleet, in tow of tugboats from below, was repulsed at Grand Gulf by our batteries of 6-pounders and 12-pounders. The same day the gunboats at Vicksburgh opened a brisk fire on the batteries, which continued over an hour without doing any injury.

Affairs in Arkansas, the *Appeal* says that "the rapid movements of Gen. HINDMAN'S forces have almost rid the State of CURTIS' army, and that they have succeeded in driving him back to a position within a short distance of the Missouri line. When our informant left, they were still retreating."

At an election in this city on Thursday, JOHN PARK, the Union candidate, received 724 votes being all that were cast.

### Gen. Fremont's Retirement from the Army of the Shenandoah.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The action of Gen. FREMONT, in asking to be relieved from his command, has attracted here, as doubtless elsewhere, the unfavorable criticism of his opponents, and in many cases excited the anxiety of his friends.

As one of the latter, I was at first surprised and grieved, that after doing so nobly in the valley, after driving the superior force of the rebel JACKSON from his vicinity, and giving such gallant service to his country, he should, in a moment of pique refuse virtually to serve under the newly appointed chief.

That I was wrong the following facts convinced me, and that they may do the same office for others of the uninitiated, I respectfully ask their insertion.

*First*—Gen. FREMONT is a Major-General of the regular army. While in command of the Western Department, Brig.-Gen. POPE served under him in command of a brigade. The latter's course, in delaying to bring rapidly forward his troops, annoyed Gen. FREMONT, and interfered with the carrying out of certain plans, thereby subjecting Gen. POPE to the displeasure of his superior.

Without concealment, Gen. POPE manifested his dislike of FREMONT, his disapproval of his progressive views, and his policy generally, and when it was announced that Gen. HUNTER was to succeed him, he, in the presence of several officers, clapped his hands, and indicated his gratification at the fact.

*Secondly*—Gen. FREMONT has had but about 9,000 effective men. He was sent to the Mountain Department at a time when but little was doing there. Very shortly after he assumed command, matters grew thicker, and work became warmer. Gen. BANKS was compelled to retreat, and Gen. FREMONT was ordered to pursue JACKSON. That he did it, and how he did it, are matters of record. The failure on the part of Gen. SHIELDS to burn the bridge across which JACKSON, in his retreat, was to pass saved that lucky rebel, and defeated FREMONT'S further victory. With JACKSON'S reinforced army threatening him, with his supplies far in his rear, with Gen. SHIELDS' force ordered to Richmond by the President, with BANKS and SIGEL where they could, by no possibility, aid him, and with his own little army in need of rest, he retreated. The President telegraphed him to pursue JACKSON no further, but to make a stand at Harrisonburgh, (which was on no line of defence,) and hold it. Gen. FREMONT, in the meantime, seeing the absurdity of three small commands like his own and those of BANKS and SIGEL standing separate, coincided with the views of BANKS and SIGEL and fell back to Mount Jackson where a junction was effected. A movement which was previously suggested by him to the President.

As senior officer by military law, Gen. FREMONT was then in command of the entire corps; but Mr. STANTON telegraphed him expressly that with the other commands he was to have nothing to do. Gen. SIGEL insisted upon considering himself under FREMONT, and Gen. BANKS told his officers, in council assembled, that in case of a battle they were to consider themselves as responsible to the senior Major-General.

Gen. FREMONT telegraphed the President that his men needed rest; that the Surgeon-General of his command reported officially that his men must have better diet; that he had taken a fair position; that his men were doing well, and that by the end of ten days he would have gathered in from all quarters his convalescents, and that the number of effective men would be 30,000—well supplied with artillery and ready for any work.

Upon this came the order placing Gen. POPE—a junior officer, a Pro-Slavery man, a personal enemy, a rebuked subordinate—over him, over Maj.-Gen. BANKS and over Maj.-Gen. SIGEL.

Gen. FREMONT could with no self-respect remain at his post. Had he done so, what warrant had he for supposing that to be his last official degradation? With the unanimous concurrence of his officers, of Gens. BANKS and SIGEL, he asked to be relieved, and asked it in such terms that the President saw fit to grant it.

The President has within a few days expressed himself most strongly and warmly in Gen. FREMONT'S praise, while on the other hand, it is stated that he as warmly condemned him. With the latter report I have nothing to do, because I know nothing of it—of the former I am well assured.

In fact, the only point at issue between him and Gen. FREMONT was that the President at a distance of several hundred miles, directed the relief of BANKS by a prescribed route, which FREMONT, judging to be an impracticable one, took the responsibility of altering.

The President telegraphed him, saying, "You are ordered to go so and so. I hear of you elsewhere." What does this mean? To which Gen. FREMONT replied, giving the reasons, viz., that he knew of a shorter and easier route by which he could more effectually perform the service desired, and on which to his half-famished troops would meet their transportation and supplies. He also stated that when once in "in the field" it is essentially difficult to obey literally orders transmitted from one necessarily unaware of present exigencies, but that if it was expected of him so to do he would do it. To this the President, with characteristic simplicity and frankness, replied that he was satisfied.

This seems to be the whole story.

Over Major-Gen. FREMONT is placed a former subordinate, an inferior in rank, an unconcealed enemy, a Pro-Slavery man—and that, too, as an administrative recognition of the services done in the Valley. Of course FREMONT simply requested that he might be sent to another field of action—in other words, he asked to be relieved, and reported for further orders. His friends should be satisfied with this, proud of his last campaign—and as one of them I was on record the fact that when he left his command he notified the President that they needed ten days' rest, and then they would be ready for service, good and active.

Respectfully,

A BELIEVER IN FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1862.

## FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

### Arrival of the Steamship Blackstone.

### Seizure of a French Bark in the Mississippi.

### CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

The steamship *Blackstone*, Capt. STEVENS, from New-Orleans, June 21, arrived here last evening. She brings a mail and ten passengers.

The French bark *Cephese*, from Marseilles, *vid* Vera Cruz, with a cargo of brandy and wine, and $60,000 in specie, was seized in the river by Custom-house official, W. CAMERON, and has been ordered North for adjudication.

The *Blackstone's* cargo consists of 149 bales cotton, 667 hhds. and 86 bbls. sugar, 271 bbls. resin, 91 boxes wine, 3 boxes mdse., 3,000 staves, consigned to D. DE GOICOURIA & Co.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Blackstone* for favors.

### OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

AN IMPORTANT ERA IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY—TAKING THE OATH—ABSENCE OF UNION DEMONSTRATIONS, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 21, 1862.

This is an important day in the history of New-Orleans, for the different "orders" which have been published by Gen. BUTLER and Gen. SHEPLEY, demanding the oath of allegiance and other loyal demonstrations, whereby the Government can decide between loyal and disloyal men, culminate on Wednesday next, as the acts alluded to are to be performed on or before that mentioned date. To-day, all grace that preceded the order demanding the oath of allegiance from officials ends, as will be seen by the following notice.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, June 20, 1862.

Every person who "exercises any office or holds any place of trust or calling which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any act judicial or administrative, which shall or may affect any other person than the actor," if such office or place is held by him under the authority of the Charter or City Laws and Ordinances of New-Orleans, will, when called upon, report in writing to the Military Commandant, at the City Hall, whether he has complied with General Order No. 41, issued by the Commanding General of this Department, and taken the oath therein prescribed. G. F. SHEPLEY,

Military Commandant.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Secretary.

It will be perceived that the time has come for the "showing of hands," and for the result *I look forward with painful solicitude*. I must confess I have been sadly disappointed in the evidences of loyalty that I expected to discover in this city. I have watched with care the different places provided by the Government where the oath of allegiance could be taken, and, with a very few honorable exceptions, so far I have seen none of the, substantial citizens present. An apathy that is fearful, as unparalleled, everywhere prevails. Even among those whom I have looked upon as true Union men—men whom I expected would rush to place themselves under the flag—men who have, through the rebellion, lived in New-Orleans and maintained the reputation of being opposed to the rebellion, men who have even been daring enough to condemn the Confederate leaders, and publicly decry the secession of Louisiana as a National calamity—even such men are holding off, are practically, indeed, by their example, worse enemies to our cause than the open and defiant Secessionist. Now, as the "order" I quote above really affects almost every prominent citizen, certainly all who are in the professions, and, comparatively speaking, none of these persons have as yet "made a sign," and as they have so far pursued their various callings under the "powers that be," unmolested, what is to be the consequence if they refuse, or rather, if they imitate the majority of the population, and maintain a stolid air of indifference? Our soldiers have had possession of New-Orleans now nearly a month. In that time the peace of the city was never more perfect. Courts, though military tribunals, have been established, that the most carping Secessionists admit, have administered justice with the most impartial hand. Life was never before so safe—crime, except among the lawless, the spawn, indeed, of the past political abuses of the city, has almost ceased. Our soldiers have been respectful to the citizens beyond any military precedence in the world's history. Private property has been scrupulously regarded; in short, all that could be done by human foresight, or by a paternal Government to mollify or win over the substantial people of the city, has been done, *in all so far in vhout avail. Not a flag has yet appeared raised by a citizen upon a public or a private house.* Many of the humbler classes would be glad to do this, I have no doubt, but a terror, a vague uncertainty prevails that paralyzes all demonstration. The Dead Sea is alone a fit physical emblem of the moral waste of this city. Again I ask, what is to be the consequence if the people named in the order above pay no respect to it? Suppose it falls a dead letter—then our cause, in my opinion, is almost lost; suppose it is enforced—then must commence rigorous measures. It was usurped power that brought the people to the present condition; a constitutional, a superior power must be exerted and be felt ere New-Orleans will range itself along with the loyal cities of the Union.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 813, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—Correspondence—Incidents—Great Battle—An Advance and Success—Extracts from Richmond Papers.

FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING—Exciting and Important News.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

NEWS FROM THE SHENANDOAH—Gen. FREMONT Relieved—Gen. POPE in Chief Command—Concentration of Forces.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans. Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers.

THE BATTLE ON JAMES ISLAND—Full Particulars and Lists of Killed and Wounded.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of intense interests.

**Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the** head, and sore throat, cured by the novel and scientific principle, which restores hearing in the most hopeless cases, by the well-known oculist and aurist of New-York Dr. VON EISENBERG.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated on my ear removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to him. I am completely restored to hearing. JOSEPH MANNING,

No. 108 West 36th-st.

Office No. 38 Clinton-place, 8th-st., west of Broadway.

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

**Boys' Clothing.**

ROGERS AND RAYMOND'S
FASHIONABLE SPRING ASSORTMENT.
NEW AND ORIGINAL FASHIONS.
SPLENDID NOVELTY IN BOYS' SPRING SACKS.
NEAT AND ELEGANT SCHOOL SUITS,
LOWEST FIGURES IN THE TRADE.
IMMENSE VARIETY OF STYLES.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.

Stores, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. No. 214 Broadway.

**To Ladies Going in the Country.**—Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet. Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

**Morton's Gold Pens.**—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

**Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.**
Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

### MARRIED.

HALE—HILLS.—In Buffalo, on Thursday, June 26, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Horace Hills, Jr., assisted by Rev. George Morgan Hills, EBENEZER HALE, Esq., of Canandaigua and EMILY ALMIRA, eldest daughter of Horace Hills, Esq., of Buffalo.

RAPIER—GOULD.—On Wednesday, June 18, WM. P. RAPIER, of Kentucky, to MARY E., daughter of James N. Gould, Esq., of Stony Brook, Long Island.

WEED—BARLOW.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, EDWARD H. WEED to Miss MARY E., daughter of Dr. Samuel B. Barlow, all of this City.

### DIED.

CHASE.—In this City, on Sunday, June 29, ELIZA ANN, wife of Ebenezer Chase, aged 37 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 671 8th-av., this day, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

☞ California papers please copy.

DRAWBRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, June 29, WILLIAM H., infant son of John and Caroline F. Drawbridge, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 185 Delancey-st., at 2 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) July 1, without further invitation.

FYFE.—In this City, on the morning of June 29, WM. DELANCEY FYFE, grandson of Mrs. Maria Fraser, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Mark's Church, 2d-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GUNTHER.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, June 29, HENRY TITUS, youngest son of Amelia and C. Godfrey Gunther, aged 8 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 145 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

GUTHRIE.—At Sing Sing, on Sabbath evening, June 29, Mrs. CATHARINE GUTHRIE, widow of Capt. Daniel Guthrie. Her friends, and the friends of her son-in-law, Rev. Alexander Watson, and of her grandson, J. D. Watson, are invited to attend her funeral without further notice at the Old Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Cars for Tarrytown leave Chambers-st. at 11 o'clock.

HINE.—In New-Milford, Conn., on Saturday, June 21, Mrs. MARIA A. HINE, widow of the late Abel Hine, in the 73d year of her age.

OSBORN.—In Binghamton, N. Y., on Thursday, June 26, WILLIAM ELY OSBORN, only son of William R. Osborn, Cashier of the Bank of Binghamton, aged 23 years.

RICHARDSON.—In this City, suddenly, on Sunday, June 29, W. H., only son of C. H. and Carrie E. Richardson, aged 7 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The funeral service will be held on Tuesday, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the F. W. Baptist Church, 25th-st., near Broadway. The friends of the family, and also of his grandfather, W. S. Slocum, are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

SMITH.—At his residence, in Mastic, L. I., Mr. ROBERT SMITH, in the 64th year of his age—formerly merchant of New-York.

STEPHENS.—In Hoboken, on Sunday morning, June 29, ISAAC STEPHENS, aged 42 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 83½-st., between Hudson and Washington sts., Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to English Neighborhood for interment.

TRUESDELL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, June 29, HARRIET LEE TRUESDELL, formerly of Providence, R. I., and wife of Thomas Truesdell, Esq.

The friends of the family, with those of her sons-in-law, Chas. W. Frederickson and R. M. Barrows, Esqs., are particularly requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 180 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 2, at 3 P. M.

☞ Providence and Boston papers please copy.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Monday, June 30, of general debility, Mrs. ANN TROWBRIDGE, widow of the late John Trowbridge, in the 76th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday, July 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John A. Dayton, corner of Clinton and Fulton avs. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 30?.—June 30, 1862.
72, 46, 63, 17, 59, 35, 2, 30, 71, 14, 22, 40, 19.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 30?.—June 30, 1862.
67, 74, 3, 27, 73, 16, 35, 34, 70, 17, 58, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 25.—June 30, 1862.
43, 65, 46, 21, 61, 16, 63, 48, 33, 37, 53, 39, 20.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 25.—June 30, 1862.
55, 12, 8, 5, 62, 16, 59, 53, 20, 36, 72, 64.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.
Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Rose, Nutmeg, Peach, Celery, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nectarine, Ginger and Orange are the names of Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts.

### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CXCVI.—FOR JULY, 1862.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLES.
I. International Law.
II. Ornament in Nature and Art.
III. The Better American Opinion: Dr. HOLLAND.
IV. Moral Types of Mankind.
V. Natural History.
VI Alexis De Tocqueville
VII. Leading Theories on the Philosophy of History.
VIII. Mormons and Mormonism.
IX. Mill on Representative Government.
X. Critical Notices.
XI. New Publications received.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

READY THIS DAY.
YANKEE NOTIONS.
FOR AUGUST.

Among its contents will be found: Jonathan's Chip Basket—Muscle's the Ticket—A Neat Thing in Hats—Five Passages in the Military Existence of Timothy Titcomb, Captain—Our City Railroads—Offended Dignity—Maine Law—Yankee Doodle and John Bull—The Irish Ticket. Price 81 a year; single numbers, 10 cents. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

THE JULY NUMBER OF THE SEVENteenth volume of Downing's HORTICULTURIST now ready. Open Air Grape Culture, Landscape Gardening, and the new Central Park Conservatory, illustrated in colors. Single Numbers 18 cents, annual subscription $2. MEAD & WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

STANTON LEGION.
COL. W. H. ALLEN.

Recruits wanted immediately for Company A, Stanton Legion. This Company is nearly full, and requires but few men to complete it. Good quarters, rations, and uniforms of the regular army furnished as soon as mustered into the service. Promotions to the rank of Lieutenants made from the most deserving non-commissioned officers and privates. The evidence of Col. ALLEN'S treatment of his men in the First Regiment is sufficient guarantee to persons enlisting of their being properly provided for. $2 bounty and one month's pay in advance. Relief Tickets furnished to families of soldiers. Apply to W. H. JENNER, Captain Company A.

Recruiting Office, No. 275 Spring-st.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Messrs. Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, of Bordeaux.
Warranted strictly pure. For sale by J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, 293 Pearl-st. N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 CHAMBERS-STREET, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on TUESDAY next, the 1st day of July, at 12 o

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A COMPETENT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid; has seven years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 Chrystie-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or taking care of children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and plain sewer by a respectable young girl who is also a good emboroidere. In a family residing in the country; best of City reference given. Call at or address No. 1 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a smart, steady, Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing in a private family; has the best of reference; no objection to the country for the Summer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 83 East-15-st., between 2d-av. and Irving-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and line washer and ironer, or to take care of grown up children, or to mind an invalid lady; has the best City reference. Call at No. 289 West 15th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young English girl, who is neat-looking, respectful in her manner and competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 132 35th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to the country; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 20 3d-av., top door, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 745 2d-av., corner of 39th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A smart, steady Protestant young woman as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references; no objection to the country for the Summer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS COOK,—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in English and French cooking—soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, bread, &c. Can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 13th-st. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook—is competent to undertake all kinds of cooking, including bread, cake, pastry, &c. The very best City reference given. Call or address for two days, No. 196 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avenues. Would not object to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking, and pastry and jellies, ice-cream and all kinds of dessert; best of City reference given. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Call at No. 47 West 22d-st

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; understands bread, pastry, puddings, pies, &c.; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 270 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as first-class cook; would go as chambermaid and waitress; fully understands her business; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 244 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in every style, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; would go to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 Bowery, in shoe-store.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable widow lady to cook or do general housework; would prefer the country. Call or address for two days at No. 90 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A smart, tidy girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; can do good cooking; makes excellent bread; is a first-class washer and ironer; will endeavor to please her employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d st., up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by an active young woman; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread and plain pastries, and an excellent washer and ironer; will go to the country; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, by a most respectable, steady, Protestant woman; has no objection to general housework in a small family; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen at 6 Court st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 19th-st., corner of Avenue A, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do the work of a small family. No objection to either city or country. The best of reference. Call at No. 108 Greenwich-av., opposite Jane-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of references. Call at No. 187 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—SITUATION Wanted by a Protestant young woman; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can milk, make butter, &c.; would be highly recommended. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, wishes to go out by the day or week; reference given. Call at No. 1,005 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., corset and skirt store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a trusty and capable girl, to do general housework for a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 90 West 4th-st., until Wednesday evening.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; can sew and take care of children, or would do the washing and ironing of a small family; is a good general servant; wages $6. Call or address at No. 184 East 21st-st., two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, having many years experience in the care of children, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care and management of children; is willing and obliging; a home more an object than high wages; no objection to the country, or to travel; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is willing and obliging; has six years' of the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can operate well on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts. Best of City reference given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant; refers to her present employer. Apply at No. 36 West 26th-st., Monday and Tuesday.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A COMpetent young woman wants a situation as nurse or to do plain sewing, or take care of grown children and do chamberwork; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; can do up children's clothes neatly Can be seen, until suited, at her present employer's, No. 276 5th-av., where she can be well recommended.

AS SEAMSTRESS —WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman who understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to go by the week or month, and assist in light chamberwork. Apply at her present employer's, No. 73 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable German girl, a situation as seamstress either in the city or country. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy person, a situation as waitress or chambermaid; would prefer the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 East 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT GIRL WISHES a situation as waitress; has four years' reference from her last place. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork; will assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 112 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUAtion to go traveling with a family; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 415 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DeMAREST, Superintendent

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants Institute, No. 149 Grand st. A large number of girls with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work, also, men servants.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 15th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

### MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED IN A private family, by a steady, reliable Protestant man, of long experience in London, and about six years in New-York; has lived with some of the best families, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. To be seen until engaged at No. 207 4th-av., corner 30th-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. M, Box No. 208 *Times* Office; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant man who perfectly understands his business; has lived five years in his last place. Address for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office. Satisfactory references given.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom, and assist in the garden, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR WAITER.—A YOUNG man wants a situation in a small family; is willing to act as coachman or waiter Apply at No. 19 6th-st., near Bowery, between 2d and 3d avs.; third floor, front room.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A farmer; understands farming in all its branches; also the care of stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—SITUAtion wanted by a young man as above who thoroughly understands gardening and general farm work; is a good manager of stock, &c.; four years' reference from last place. Call at the institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good reference from his last employer. Address S. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young man, able and willing to do general work; is a good kitchen gardener; would have no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Address JAMES, Empire Sewing-Machine Company, No. 510 Broadway.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, by a respectable German Protestant man, as farmer or gardener, a situation in the country; has the very best of reference, and his wife as general servant; both are members of the Congregational Church; are steady, honest, and sober, and will give satisfaction to employers. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter; has the best of City references and understands his duties perfectly; no objection to the country. Call for one week at No. 901 Broadway, in the grocery.

AS WAITER.—DISENGAGED, AND WANTS A situation as waiter in a private family; can produce the best of City and country references. Any notes addressed to E. McC., No 51 Crosby-st., will be attended to for a few days.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY MAN AND wife, situations; the man as coachman and gardener; wife as first-rate cook, laundress or chambermaid; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of reference from last employer; no objections to go in the country. Address for two days, S. C., Box No. 169 *Times* office.

## HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and who is willing to make himself otherwise useful, and can produce unexceptionable recommendations as to sobriety, honesty and capability. Apply at the office, No. 200 Hudson-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A GOOD MAN, ON A farm about 230 miles from the City. Apply at No. 89 Cedar-st., on Tuesday, from 11 to 12 A. M.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A NURSE AND chambermaid and good plain sewer, a reliable Protestant girl to go some distance from New-York; wages $5 and an excellent home. Apply at No. 29 West 34th-st.

A SALESMAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An active, industrious man as salesman in a grocery and provision store. None need apply unless acquainted with the City, and near-by trade. Address J. W. G. L., Box No. 168, *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT, competent in both surgical and mechanical departments Mail applicants will state age, if single or married, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. At E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery. There is also a vacancy for a dental student.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS, TWO BRAKESmen, 6 men for steamers, valet to accompany a merchant to California, a valet to go to Australia, 2 clerks, 3 porters, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California, 2 express drivers, 2 boys for trades, clerk for a coal-yard. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square. THOS. SPINK, Agent.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ALL through the country, to sell our New and Superior Style Prize Packages. We manufacture all kinds of Packages. $15 per day made easy. Business genteel. Sales quick. Send for circulars. S. C. RICHARDS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—SIX MEN TO TRIM GRAIN, TO whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply on board Elevator Liverpool, Pier No. 16 East River.

## MUSICAL.

BEST PIANO.

$150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE. No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, —First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO INSTRUCT one or more pupils for music, during the Summer, in exchange for board, in the country. Address L., Box No. 169 New-York *Times* Office, stating location, &c.

## HOTELS.

### CANADIAN TOURISTS.

We, the principal Hotel-keepers throughout Canada, beg to inform the American traveling public that we shall continue this season to take American bills at par, same as previous years.

WILLIS RUSSELL, of Russell's Hotel, Palace-st., and St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis-st. Quebec.
HENRY HOGAN, of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
ST. JULIEN & McKEOGH, of Donegana Hotel, Montreal
SAMUEL BROWNING, of Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.
S. W. COLEMAN, of Montreal House, Montreal.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

## AUCTION SALES.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

By A. D. GALE, No. 44 Dey-st.

MANUFACTURERS' PACKAGE SALE THIS DAY.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

About 1,000 cases of Boots, Shoes and Balmorals, comprising a PRIME and GENERAL ASSORTMENT adapted to the season.

Catalogues and goods ready for examination at 8 o'clock this morning.

A. D. GALE,
Agent for the Manufacturers,
No. 44 Dey-st.,
New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 1, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

VERY LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c., to close the affairs of an old jobbing and importing house. The goods are of undoubted purity and will positively be sold without reserve. The stock includes Tinarits Gondola, Permartin & Paxaratta, Duff Gordon's and Light Mountain Sherries; Pale, Gold and Brown Champagnes; Hocks, Clarets, Osborn and Spencer and Royal Wine Companies; Port, Hennessey's, Seazarac and Old City Hotel Cognac Brandies; Blackburn, Madiera, Old Pineapple, Jamaica, Grenada and Antigua Rums; Keller's Old Bourbon Whiskeys; Anabrosio, Nectar do.; Holland Gin, imported in cases; Old White Port, very old and choice; Cherons, Old Dark Brandy. Also, ten or twelve lines of fine goods remaining from our last sale. Including the goods bottled and shipped from London in cases.

Also, the balance of a direct importation of Havana Cigars, including the most favorite brands in assorted packages, viz.: Normas, Millar, Communes, Prusados, Operas, Londres, Regalias, Plantations, &c., &c. No other goods admitted.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 7 East 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.:

Elegant household furniture, made by Bembe & Kimbel, or Baudouine, consisting of rosewood parlor suite covered with tapestry; do covered silk or brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; vases, clocks, mantel glasses, real bronzes, chandeliers, étageres, centre-tables, fancy chairs, &c., &c.; dining-room, carved oak buffet extension-table, chairs covered in green morocco, &c.; velvet carpets, Brussels do.; China, glass and plated ware; curtains, bookcases, &c.; bedrooms in rosewood, black walnut and marble-top; enameled do.; spring-back chairs, double washstands, cane-seat chairs, mattresses, pillows, suite blankets, &c., &c.; rich enameled toilet sets, oil-paintings, from bedsteads, a very fine new Manila hemp hammock, hall-stand, oil-cloths, kitchen ware, &c., &c., the property of a family leaving for Europe.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION—By order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 8, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent:

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, tea, beans, dried apples, butter, molasses, meal, &c. Also, 30,052 pounds good cheese, abolished from Navy rations.

CLOTHING, &c.—Pea jackets, round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, overshirts, undershirts, sheetings, frocks, shoes, socks, flannel, canvas, duck, satinet, &c.

SMALL STORES.—A large quantity of tobacco, ribbons, buttons, shaving brushes, soap, scrub brushes, mustard, jackknives, razors, &c., a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY WILLIAM IRVING.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 1, at 10½ o'clock, two billiard tables, marble beds, with Phelan's cushions, cues, balls, &c., complete; mahogany sofas in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, bureaus, marble-top tables, suite in brocatel, black walnut bookcase and secretary, elegant gilt frame mantel mirror, mahogany and black walnut sitting and standing desks, hair mattresses, pillows, bedding, mahogany bookcase and secretary, sofas, Brussels and ingrain carpets, brochette window curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 130 Broadway.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK.—BROCATELLE, DAMASK, HAIR-CLOTH, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 230 Hudson-st., (corner of Broome-st.,) the balance of stock of M. S. McNamara, Esq., who retires from the business.

N. B.—This sale will include the best portion of the stock.

Also, satin damask, brocatelles, plush, hair-cloth, &c.

Also, horse, spring-cart and harness.

The whole to be sold without reserve, to suit the trade and others. Deposits required.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock each day, at No 141 Broadway. (next American Telegraph Office,) a large stock of first-class City-made furniture, viz., parlor, chamber, library, reception and dining-room suites, elegant library bookcases, armoire à glace, double-door wardrobes, etageres, buffets, extension dining-tables, &c. For particulars, see catalogues at sale, to which we invite the attention of buyers, as being equal, if not superior, to any stock in the City. Terms cash. Safe absolute.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full line of fresh goods, direct from the manufacturers. Also, foreclosure sale at same time and place as above, being the entire stock of a shoe dealer. By order of L. Cohen, Attorney for Mortgagees.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 1, at 12 o'clock, a gray mare, 13 hands high, kind and gentle, shipped from Lake Champlain and sold to pay charges and expense of keep.

Also, at same time, second-hand wagons, harness, &c., to pay advances.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, sofas, parlor suite in brocatel, mantel and pier glasses, window curtains, rich silk dress patterns of the best quality, carpets, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-street, bureaus, sofa beds, chairs, tables, wardrobes, parlor and cottage suites, mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, feather-beds, hair mattresses, matting.

## INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

Refererences: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, Ll.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eaglewood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—Students from city or country receive in three months 78 lessons each in penmanship and arithmetic, or book-keeping lessons unlimited for $10. Ladies, 20 writing lessons, $2. Col. PAINE, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

## TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN from Connecticut, who has had many years' experience, a situation as teacher in a district school; best of references given. Address TEACHER, for three days, No. 110 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 24.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—NO. 561 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars, gratuitously. References: Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Harper Bros., Prof. Calkins, Phelps and Boyd. Wanted, superior teachers of military tactics, of music and English, of music, painting, &c., for many vacancies. Also, a gentleman, an Episcopalian, teacher of English, classics, etc.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

TO TEACHERS.—THE PRINCIPAL OF A first-class Young Ladies' School, near New-York, will require, for September, a native French lady; a teacher of mathematics and Latin; also, a lady to teach piano and singing. They must be experienced, and superior in qualifications. Applications, with recommendations, should be addressed PRINCIPAL, Box No. 2,172 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE LEADing City schools, possessing the highest recommendations, desires an engagement to teach classics, English or French, during the Summer vacation, or longer if necessary. Address TEACHER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE FOR CASH, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, OR GOODS.—A first-class jewelers' factory, with the tools, fixtures and safe, on Elm-st., convenient to depot; also, a valuable tract of land in the Xth Ward, embracing about seventy acres, part of it under a high state of cultivation, and stocked with choice fruits, near the proposed line of the Central Railroad and the depot for Newark and Hoboken Railroad It is one of the finest opportunities for investment that can be had. Apply to A. H. BROWN, or CHARLES A. LENT, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good-will of a first-class dry goods store, situated in the centre of the city, will be sold, if applied for immediately. household furniture included, for $2,100, cash, or on time if good security is given; worth $2,700. Address S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

$200 TO $400 WILL PURCHASE AN established provision business in one of the principal streets in Brooklyn, now doing a good business; on account of reason for selling, the proprietor has other business out of the City Address J. OTIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

## BOARDING.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 500 guests, is now open. Also four fully furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. By railway from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M., to Jamaica, thence per stage.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER—50 ACRES—$16,000.—ELEgant river view for 30 miles; modern buildings; plenty of all kinds of fruit; furnished and stocked ready for immediate use; very healthy; Hudson River Railroad runs through the farm; 35 miles from New-York. A very rare opportunity. For sale or exchange. Apply to W. ELLIOTT, seed-store, No. 27 John-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. FRANKLIN, office No. 7, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 52 William-st., or W. D. GARRISON, near the depôt, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 26 Market-slip, New-York.

## FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND—30 miles from Brooklyn, and about one-half a mile from Farmingdale Railroad depôt; said farm contains 76 acres of land; on said premises, there is a large dwelling house containing 14 rooms, cellar under the house, a good well of water near the door; barn and out-buildings, &c.; about 50 acres tillable land under a high state of cultivation; the greatest part is now in grass, with a heavy crop on the ground; the balance of the tillable land is in Winter grain—corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, including about 1,000 fruit trees, such as peaches, pears, apples, plums, quinces and a large variety of other small fruits; also, a bed of asparagus. The farm may be sold, with all the crops, if desired, and possession given within thirty days. There is plenty oak and chesnut timber for all farm purposes. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. Inquire on the premises.

FARM IN WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER County, for sale; containing forty acres, within fifteen minutes' walk of the depôt; well supplied with fruit, and suitably divided in wood, meadow and pasture land. This farm is on a ridge of land commanding a view of Long Island Sound. The house and outbuildings are in good order. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the place on mortgage. Apply to MILLS & COCHRAN, White Plains, New-York.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st., size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all the improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

$1,800.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton ferry, a small 3-story brick house and lot, in good order; store on first floor, with water and gas; but one family to a floor; rents for 12 per cent. Apply to WM. DUNNE, No. 221 Washington Market, or to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A LARGE BRICK building and ground, with an engine of 60-horse power, situated on Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, within 200 feet of the Atlantic Dock. Main building 100x100 feet on first floor, with building adjoining, 37½x60 feet; ground 150x110 feet. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM JULY 1.—Pleasant front rooms, in suites or single, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE FARM-HOUSE, with boats on the lake, two hours ride on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3.45 P. M. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT BOARDers will be taken at Haverstraw, on the west side of the Hudson, near

## FINANCIAL.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES**
OF ALL ISSUES,
**GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,**
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

**EDWARD KING,**
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

**SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.**—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South-th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number of amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH EASTBURN,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

**CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.**—The Common Council of the City of New-York having by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 14th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until THURSDAY, July 3, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

**NOTICE.**—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 16th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SETH GROOKS,
MATHEW PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
Trustees and Attorneys.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
L. HILLEGER,
Committee of 20th May, 1862.

**THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.**—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

**REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.**—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.** WILL PAY THE following Bonds and Coupons, due July 1, 1862:
Albany City Bonds, $20,000 issue of July 1, 1849.
Albany City Coupons.
Chicago City Municipal Coupons.
Chicago City Water Loan Coupons.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad (guaranteed by the Bank of London) Coupons.
Milwaukee and Western Railroad Coupons.
ALSO,
Interest on New-York State 5% per cent. Stock
Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.
Interest on New-York State 6 per cent. Stock
Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, June 26, 1862.

**THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION** have directed that interest be paid on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $600 and under, and at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 21. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

**THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE** Bonds Eastern Division of this road, due May 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at this office with exchange on New-York.

H. CROCKER,
MILWAUKEE, June 25, 1862. Receiver.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Interest on Bonds.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1862, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, June 25, 1862.

**INTEREST NOTICE.**—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

**AMERICAN SILVER,**
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL-st. corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

**INTEREST ON THE THIRD** MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

**SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.**—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

**THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON** County (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

**5.20 UNITED STATES BONDS**—REGISTered or Coupons, for sale at par, in sums to suit, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

**DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS** to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

**AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER,** AND the first issue United States Demand Notes, bought and sold at the best rates, by
T. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

**LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE** Railroad Bonds purchased by
T. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."**
OR
**UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,**
CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

**PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.**

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHEQUES ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

**$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,**

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

**$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.**

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862.

**THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE** Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York. A. NOXON, Financial Agent.

**THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC** Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgport, Conn.

CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

**COUPONS ON UNITED STATES BONDS,** due July 1, cashed at a premium on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

**CITY OF ST. LOUIS.**—PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons of the city of St. Louis bought. Address Box No. 3,890 Post-office.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.**

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States, that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany. LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
ALBANY, June 16, 1862. Quartermaster-General.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 22 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

**THE SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE** appointed to marke arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July will meet on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
W. WALSH,
PETER MITCHELL,
IRA A. ALLEN,
J. D. OTTIWELL,
MORGAN JONES,
F. REPPER,
S. HAZELTON,
A. LENT,
J. TROTTER,
Committee Board of Aldermen.
Committee Board of Councilmen.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

**PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.**—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

**OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,** No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

**THE SUB COMMITTEE ON MUSIC APPOINTED** by the Joint Special Committee to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July will meet on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 City Hall. Leaders of Bands will please attend without further notice.

IRA A. ALLEN,
W. WALSH,
F. REPPER,
Sub-Committee on Music.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1862.

**NEW RESERVOIR—NOTICE.**—THE PUBLIC is informed that the south gate-house of the New Reservoir will be opened for inspection on MONDAY the 30th inst., and will continue open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until the introduction of water into the reservoir, on or about the 10th of July.

THOS. STEPHENS,
T. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1862.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

## PROPOSALS.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863. The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAML. B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.,
Committee on Fuel.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862.

**PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT** this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

**TO SEWER BUILDERS.**—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, July 7, for the building of a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1862.

**A NAVAL ASSISTANT SURGEON'S UNIform, new, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 207 West 35th-st.**

## DIVIDENDS.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
New-York.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND Of 3½ Per Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after 1st July, 1862.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after 27th June, until 1st July.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

**ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.**—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees
JUNE 17, 1862.

**CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.**—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

**TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders of their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

**NOTICE.**—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. HAS been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable in cash at this office, on and after 30th June inst. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of Tuesday, 1st July proximo.

By order of the Board of Managers,
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, July 11, next. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 1, and opened on the morning of July 12.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

**TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.**—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

**NOTICE.**—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of three and a half (3½) per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

**THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.**—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

**METROPOLITAN BANK,** No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

**CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.**—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the past six months, and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after MONDAY, 30th inst. From 25th June to 1st July the Transfer Books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Broadway, (Pacific Building,) Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE**clared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

**THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

**ATLANTIC BANK**—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,) NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

**OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,** No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

**NOTICE.**—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after July 1st, next.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

**STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 15th inst.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next. By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

**BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

**JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.**—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
Secretaries.

**OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE** INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, June 30, 1862.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable on and after the 10th July. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE, No. 60 Wall-st.

**54TH DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand. By order of

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

**TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.**—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a-half per cent. (3½,) on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

**INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.**

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

**ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,**
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

**SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.**

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—No. 66 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of May will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE**—NO. 13 2d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.**

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner, who will sign in liquidation. THOMAS HILL,
CHARLES VANDERVOORT.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, and that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is CHARLES VANDERVOORT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing of hardware and a general commission business. The names of all the partners interested therein are CHARLES VANDERVOORT, who resides in the City of New-York, and who is the only general partner, and THOMAS HILL, who resides at Walsall, England, and who is the only special partner. The amount of capital which the said special partner, THOMAS HILL, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.) The said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of July, 1865.

CHARLES VANDERVOORT, (L. S.)
THOMAS HILL,
By GEORGE DE H. GILLESPIE,
His Attorney, (L. S.)

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
T. M. PRENTISS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
JAS. C. ATWATER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP** HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of PARMELEE, BEECHER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner to sign in liquidation.

IRVING PARMELEE,
HENRY C. BEECHER,
D. K. COMSTOCK.

The undersigned will continue the stock and note brokerage business under the firm name of PARMELEE & BEECHER, No. 38 Pine-st. IRVING PARMELEE,
HENRY C. BEECHER.

**MR. EDWARD KING,** BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

**NOTICE.**—THOMAS EDWARD VERMILYE, Jr., and CORNELIUS D. WOOD are this day admitted as partners in our firm. VERMILYE & CO.

JULY 1, 1862.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT**—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 24th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales

## AFFAIRS BEFORE RICHMOND.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

gay from their rifle pits, and reporting that they had secured and held what is known as Tavern Hill, an important position, commanding the City of Richmond. This is "the important point" alluded to in the dispatches of Gen. McCLELLAN detailing the affair. The entire loss on our side was reported to be about two hundred and twenty wounded and sixty killed. A large number of those wounded were, however, very slight, most of them being able to walk from the cars to the hospital boat. Thus ended the events of Wednesday.

DOINGS ON THURSDAY.

The fact that the gunboats had taken position in front of the landing, with their guns out and shotted, and the sweeping away of the trees, which was still progressing, gave renewed activity to the rush of the camp followers for passes by the mail boat to Fortress Monroe, and our population commenced to be rapidly depleted.

The down train from the front reported all quiet, with the exception of certain mysterious movements within our lines that were not understandable to civilians. The immense stock of stores and forage at Dispatch Station, eleven miles from White House, were being carried off with great rapidity, and subsequently we learned that an immense train of wagons had been running from that point all day, with forage and stores, and that the greatest activity in their removal was being observed. In the evening it was announced that not a bale of hay, a bushel of oats, a barrel of beef, or a box of crackers, was left.

Throughout the day at White House the greatest vigilance was observed in and around the headquarters of Gen. CASEY, who had pitched his tents on the beautiful lawn in front of the White House, the building itself being occupied as the private quarters of the Sisters of Charity—and here let me add that it is quite a small building, having not more than six small rooms in it, the outbuildings and servant's quarters being separate from the residence. Gen. WASHINGTON himself could not complain of the use of it by these ministering angels of the sick and wounded soldier. An immense train of wagons was also moving forward from the Subsistence and Commissary Departments throughout the day, and the immense stocks on shore were being rapidly diminished. The trains on the railroad were still steadily moving forward with ammunition, and continued throughout the night. Cavalry scouts had also been sent out in various directions during the day, and preparations were made for obstructing the roads.

At dusk a new panic was occasioned by the discovery that bales of hay had been piled over and about all the large masses of subsistence stores on the landings, indicating the probability that it might become necessary during the night to apply the torch to them to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Whilst all these preparations were going on, indicating the probable intention of evacuating the landing on shore, the numerous steamers and tugs, probably fifty in number, had been busy towing down the river to West Point, a distance of fifty miles, through its tortuous windings, long lines of brigs and barks laden with stores. The vessels that were scattered about in the vicinity were also collected together in separate groups and anchored in the stream, where they could be easily and rapidly taken in tow by the steamers when the time for their removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented, it may be proper for him to understand that no less than seven hundred sail of vessels were, two days previous, at anchor at the White House and landing and stream along for eight or ten miles down the river.

In the meantime the work on the construction of the railroad bridge over the Pamunkey, just above the landing, was steadily progressing, a large force of workmen being constantly at work. This fact, in conjunction with the evident movement toward a speedy evacuation, bewildered the speculations of the uninitiated, but Col. INGALLS, under whose directions the evacuation was progressing, moved about as coolly as a Summer's morning.

The morning train brought down the gratifying news that the forward movements of Gen. HOOKER had been entirely successful, and that he held the enemy's camp and rifle-pits. About one hundred more of the wounded arrived, and were removed, with the others, to the hospital steamers, where the Sanitary Committee, with their large corps of Surgeons, and the numerous Sisters of Charity in attendance, done all in their power o render the poor fellows comfortable. There are also a large number of volunteer female nurses in attendance, who are unremitting in their attention and kindness to the sick and wounded.

The reports from the front on Thursday evening continued favorable, heavy skirmishing having taken place on the right, resulting in the repulse of the enemy, and a few more of the wounded arrived, who reported everything progressing most satisfactorily, whilst all the indications were that a general battle along the whole line would take place next day (Friday.) The trains were kept in motion all night, carrying forward munitions of war, whilst the wagon-trains were still lining the roads with commissary stores.

THE GREAT ALARM.

On Friday morning the first item of news from the front received by telegraph was a gratifying announcement that Stonewall JACKSON and EWELL, in attempting to turn the right flank, were repulsed by Gen. McCALL with his Pennsylvania Reserves, and driven back with great slaughter. This attempt of JACKSON was made at 3 o'clock in the morning, and had closed at 6 o'clock, with a signal victory. This repulse is said to have been one of the most decisive and destructive of the war, the enemy being put in a complete rout, with very light loss to our forces. Although at night, and intended for a surprise, the gallant Pennsylvanians were found to be wide awake. There was, however, every indication of a general battle along the whole line, and Gen. McCLELLAN, in order to be ready for all emergencies, gave directions to Gen. CASEY and Col. INGALLS to make every preparation for the instant removal or destruction of all the supplies at White House, should the result of the impending battle render such a course necessary, his force being deemed too small to render the successful defence of his position a certainty against such a movement of the enemy as might ensue.

The steamers and tugs were all in early requisition, and were moving down the river with long trains of transports in tow. The vessels nearest the landing were also stored full of commissary stores and munitions, and moved out in the stream. The immense piles of boxes of crackers, barrels of pork, and other stores along the landing, were again covered over with bales of hay, so as to be ready at a moment's notice to apply the torch for their destruction if it should become necessary.

There was great commotion among the crowds of contrabands, who have been found most efficient laborers, and who have been used to great advantage in the commissary and munition departments. They soon understood that danger was apprehended, and on being assured by Col. INGALLS that they would not be left behind to meet the vengeance of their masters, went to work with renewed energy. Stores and munitions everywhere disappeared from the landings with great rapidity, and were being packed on the wharf boats and vessels contiguous. The wives and children of the contrabands also soon made their appearance, and with bundles and babies, took position on the canal-boats as they were floated out in the stream.

The mail steamer, which should have left for Fortress Monroe at 7 o'clock in the morning, was ordered to be detained, and at 9 o'clock a dispatch was received that a general battle was progressing along the whole line, the enemy having renewed the attempt to flank Gen PORTER'S position on the right wing. At 11 o'clock a second dispatch announced that Gen. PORTER had driven the enemy before him and repulsed them three times with terrific slaughter, and was then ordered by Gen. McCLELLAN to fall back. This dispatch was a signal for renewed energy in the work of evacuation, and all the Quartermasters' papers and valuables, and the chests of the Paymasters were brought on board the mail boat. The family of Quartermaster ENGLE was also brought on board, with his horses and carriage, and the horses of Assistant-Quartermaster SAWTELL. The household furniture and the servants of these officials also soon followed, which increased the excitement among the sutlers and army followers. Some of the sutlers became so panic-stricken as to sell out their stocks at half-price and hastened on board the boat, whilst some determined to hold on and take the chances. That there was an intention on the part of Gen. McCLELLAN to evacuate the White House as soon as his movements in front should be perfected there was no doubt, but whether as a necessity or a strategetic movement could not at that time be foreseen.

THE PANIC CHECKED.

During the afternoon the panic increased until 3½ o'clock, and the steamers and tugs were busily engaged in towing down the transports. At 3 o'clock a dispatch was received from headquarters, in substance as follows:

"*We have been driving the enemy before us on the left wing for the past half hour. Cheers are heard all along the lines.*"

This was the signal for a new change in the programme. All the Government valuables and the property of the officers was taken off of the mail-boat and placed on board the steamer *Camonico*, and the order given for the departure of the mail-boat, which left at 3 o'clock for Fortress Monroe, taking with her in tow two heavily laden steamers, with directions for them to be dropped at West Point.

Two of the large hospital steamers filled with sick and wounded also left about the same time, and moved majestically down the river. The steamer *Commodore* was still left at the wharf to receive any new arrivals from the battle-field, and the *Daniel Webster* and the *Elm City*, devoted to the same service, soon after arrived. It was also announced that Gen. STONEMAN, with 6 000 cavalry and artillery, was within six miles of the White House to protect the work of evacuation if a dash should be made by the enemy in that direction.

SCENE ON THE RIVER.

The scene presented on the river was a most interesting one. Ten miles below the White House about 200 brigs, barks and schooners were at anchor, with any quantity of canal boats loaded with implements of war, commissary and subsistence stores. On the whole route down steamers and tugs were passed, having large numbers of vessels in tow, and at West Point, 40 miles below the White House, not less than 300 vessels were at anchor, while the numerous steamers and tugs which had brought them down were preparing to start up for the several hundred still up the river.

STATEMENTS OF THE WOUNDED.

About 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, numbers of the wounded commenced to arrive from the front of the lines, with a few of the most intelligent of whom I had an opportunity of conversing. Those engaged in the repulse of Stonewall JACKSON, represent his route to be most quick and disastrous. He came down on them expecting a surprise, but found them all momentarily expecting his approach, having been informed by Gen. McCLELLAN two days previous that he was coming upon them. Instead of a surprise the enemy received the first shot, and after two hours' fight, retreated in confusion.

The wounded from the fight, which immediately ensued, represented it to have been a most terrific encounter, the enemy coming out from Richmond upon them in such dense masses that the shell and grape poured into them as they advanced, made great gaps in their lines, which were immediately filled up, and they moved forward most determinedly. Their artillery was so poorly served that the damage to our ranks was light in proportion. They still moved on and exchanged showers of minie-balls which were destructive on both sides, but when Gen. PORTER ordered a bayonet charge, they retreated in double-quick, though Gen. PORTER pursued them but a short distance.

The enemy again rallied and approached our lines a second time, when the same terrible slaughter ensued, this time their artillery, being better served, was more effective in the ranks of our men. On coming to close quarters they were again repulsed, and driven back a still greater distance, this twice fought over battle-ground being literally strewn with the dead and dying. Gen. PORTER then a second time fell back to his position and waited nearly an hour for the enemy to renew the assault. They, however, finally came on in increased numbers, having been largely reinforced, and were again received with shell and grape, causing great chasms in their ranks, and one poor fellow who had lost his arm assured me that he saw the loose arms and portions of the bodies of the enemy making gyrations through the air. A third time the enemy bore down most bravely and determinedly on our lines, and this conflict was the most severely contested of the whole, but when the bayonet was brought to bear he fell back, and was pressed toward Richmond fully a mile beyond our original lines.

Again, for the fourth time, Gen. PORTER fell back to his first position, when an order was received from Gen. McCLELLAN to continue his retrograde movement slowly and in order. So soon as it became apparent to the enemy that it was the purpose of Gen. PORTER to retire, the enemy again pushed forward most boldly and bravely, when their advance was checked by the entire reserve force, consisting of the New-York Fifth, Lieut.-Col. DURYEA, the New-York Tenth, Col. BENDIX, and two other regiments, under command of Col. WARREN, Acting Brigadier-General, and the entire force of regulars under Maj.-Gen. SYKES. This fresh force held the enemy in check whilst the force which had previously borne the brunt of the battle moved steadily back and in good order, carrying with them their wounded and dead.

The enemy made a fierce attack on the reserve, but cannon were posted at various points of the route by which they were retiring towards the Chickahominy, which occasionally poured in shot and shell upon them, and checked their movements and enabled the troops to move back in the most admirable order. At one time in this retrograde movement the reserve force of Gen. SYKES charged on the enemy with the bayonet and drove him back nearly a mile. In this charge the gallant New-York Fifth and Col. BENDIX'S New-York Tenth drew forth the plaudits of the army by their steadiness and bravery, in which they, however, lost about a hundred of their numbers, whose bodies it was necessary to leave on the field. Cheers went up along our whole lines at this gallant repulse, which was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the enemy did not again renew the attack during the balance of the evening, but turned his columns down toward the White House, which seemed to be the haven of all his hopes. The division of the enemy dispatched in this direction was estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand, cavalry, artillery and infantry. They started down at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

STATEMENT OF A PAYMASTER.

In conversation with a Paymaster, who was with Gen. PORTER'S Division when the battle commenced, I have a very full confirmation of the statement of this gallant soldier. He says that being anxious for the large amount of treasure in his possession, he asked instructions, and was told to proceed on to Savage Station, on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy, in company with the wagon train then moving in that direction with the knapsacks of the men and all the valuables from the various camps of the division. He joined the train and moved on, and describes the artillery reserves stationed along the road to protect the retiring of the right wing of the army across the Chickahominy. He says it was a most orderly movement, conducted slowly and steadily, and that the only evidence of panic was among some teamsters, who threatened to break their lines, but were instantly checked by a company of cavalry who drew on them and were ordered to blow out the brains of the first man who deserted his post or disobeyed the orders of the guards.

The gentleman left the Savage Station, south of the Chickahominy, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and states that during the night the entire right wing of the army passed over the river in perfect order, not losing a wagon of the train, and only leaving such portion of their camps as was not deemed worth removing, as they retired to their new lines. There had been no firing through the night, though at five o'clock on Saturday morning some heavy cannonading was in progress on the extreme left, toward the James River, which soon ceased, however, and at 7 o'clock all was again quiet. The railroad was in operation all night on Friday, after the battle, and the last train that left for the White House took its departure at 7 o'clock, and met no interruption on the way down.

LAST OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

On Saturday morning the work of evacuation at the White House had been nearly completed, and although there was still a number of vessels before the landing, there was an abundance of steamers in readiness to move off with them at any moment.

At 9 o'clock a train of cars started out for headquarters, but had not been gone more than an hour before it returned, reporting the enemy to be approaching dispatch Station, which is eleven miles from the White House. This, however, is supposed to be a mistake, as telegraphic communication through to Gen. McCLELLAN was continued up to 11 o'clock, at which time the mail-boat started for Fortress Monroe.

MY CONCLUSIONS.

From the foregoing, I think I have conclusively proven that the object of Gen. McCLELLAN, long before the battle on Friday, was to abandon the White House, and also draw in his right wing across the Chickahominy. That he has accomplished this most masterly movement with but little loss, in comparison with his punishment of the enemy, there can be no doubt, and that he has strengthened his position by constructing his lines, and changing the base of his operations to the James River, is equally self-evident. There he will have the coöperation of the gunboats, and if the enemy attempt to interrupt his supply vessels by making a dash on the James River, they will meet with prompt punishment from the gunboats, and so weaken their forces in front that the city will fall into his possession with but a slight struggle. Although "hope may be rather to the thought," I would wager a big apple that Gen. McCLELLAN is in possession of Richmond by Sunday next.

Yours, &c.,
C. C. F.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 29, 1862.

Since closing my letter from the White House I find myself very unexpectedly in Washington City, and in possession of most reliable information from the White House and other points on the Peninsula, nearly a day later than are contained in my letter,

END OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

It appears that the telegraphic communication between the White House and Gen. McCLELLAN was not broken until near one o'clock on Saturday, and then the wire was cut at Dispatch Station, eleven miles out. Tunstall's Station, four miles out, was in our possession until four o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the operator at White House heard a strange signal coming over the wire. On going to the instrument he was heralded with what the Federal soldiers call the rebel National salute—"I say, O you Yankee —— of ——." This was the signal given for the final evacuation, when a portion of the infantry forces immediately embarked on steamboats in waiting for them, the last of the transports was moved off by the steamtugs, and the few articles scattered about on shore—even some damaged hay—were fired. The whole was of very small value, and thus of the many millions of property here a few days ago, perhaps not $5,000 worth was destroyed.

In the midst of this closing scene of the beautiful Chickahominy region I regret to have to state that some vandal set fire to the White House, and it was entirely consumed. This doubtless arose from the ridiculous teachings of a recent grave Senatoral debate on this little cottage.

The enemy made his appearance in considerable force at the White House about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and although he found neither bread for man, or hay for beasts, was welcomed with heavy showers of grape-shot from the three gunboats which were ranged along in front of the landing. They were supposed to be thirty thousand strong, and unless they brought their haversacks well supplied must have gone supperless to bed. In the best of times I found starvation to stare me in the face at White House, and I hope the rebels found no better fare.

RETIREMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The cavalry at the White House guarded the departure of the last of the wagons and horses which moved off at the final evacuation, and joined the force under Gen. STONEMAN who were hovering around the vicinity all day. After passing these trains off and securing their safety, Gen. STONEMAN with his entire force moved off in a direction that I am not at liberty at present to state.

Gen. CASEY reports that he lost not a man, nor did he leave a soul behind, not even a contraband.

THE TRANSPORTS.

At 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, Col. INGALLS and Capt. SAUTELLE were before Yorktown with an immense convoy of vessels and steamers, on their way to the new base of operations on the James River. They would doubtless move down immediately to Fortress Monroe, and await the instructions of Gen. McCLELLAN. A large number, are, however, already up the James River, under the protection of the gunboats.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Since a very early hour on Saturday morning Gen. McCLELLAN has been deprived of his telegraphic communication with Washington. He immediately sent several teams before the wires were cut, his mind being fearful that the enemy might, by placing a gunnet on the wires, read his orders. Direct communication is now being opened with him, however, by gunboats up the mouth of the Chickahominy, and all will soon be right in this respect.

Yours, &c.,
C. C. F.

## OFFICIAL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30—12 M.

The Government has no accurate information of the state of affairs on the Peninsula by reason of the interruption of the telegraphic communication. Nothing has been received to warrant the belief of any serious disaster.

## THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded, alphabetically arranged:

Samuel Allen, Co. E, 7th Penn.—hip, slightly.
J. C. Atkins, Co. E. 2d Penn.—left side.
Wm. Altimus, Co. H. 12th Penn.—shoulder.
Owen Aston, Co. H, 5th Penn.—side, severely.
Lieut Philip Agnes, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—ball through shoulder.
B. B. Andrews, Co. B, 27th N. Y.—left shoulder.
Thos. Brose, Co. F, 5th Penn.
Wm. Breen, Co. H, 1st Mich.—leg, severely.
Nicholas Burkheiser, Co. C, 7th Penn.—shell on side, slightly.
Matthew Black, Co. E, 10th Pa.—ball through side.
Chas. Brown, Co. B, 12th N. Y.—ball in left arm.
Jas. Brown, Co. D, 5th U. S. Infantry—shin-bone.
John Bovee, Co. B, 83d Penn.—ball in thigh.
Geo. Beery, Co. E, 18th Mich.—hip.
A. Black, Co. F, 9th Mass.—missing.
And'w Baker, color-bearer, Co. E, 2d Penn.—knee.
Isaac L. Brokaw, Co. I, 3d N. J.—hand.
Geo. W. Bennett, Co. A, 1st Penn. Artillery—arm broken in three places and wounded in side.
Wm. A. Bedell, Co. B, 5th N. Y.—arm and flesh wound of side.
John Brennan, 3d U. S. Infantry—body.
Lieut. Bell, Co. I, 62d Penn.—leg.
Leopold Beck, Co. E, 12th Penn.—cheek and shoulder, severely.
Jacob Bright, Co. B, 2d Penn.—shoulder, severely.
Alex. Bailey, Co. A, 5th Penn.—head, slightly.
Henry Brendan, Co. C, 11th Penn.—hand.
Wm. Breen, Co. I, 4th Mich.—leg, severely.
Michael Burk, Co. F, 2d U. S. In.—left arm shot off.
Pat'k Burk, Co. C, 12th U. S. In.—ball in thigh.
Corp. Theo. Eckhart, Co. F, 5th Penn.—shell in side, slightly.
Col. Samuel W. Black, 62d Pa., (formerly Governor of Nebraska,) killed by a ball through the head, while leading a charge through a piece of woods.
Capt. H. L. Brown, Co. I, 83d Penn.—killed.
Thos. Brigham, Co. C, 9th Mass.—through back of neck.
J. S. Beach, Co. C. 3d U. S. In—hand.
Jacob Beebe, Co. F, 14th N. Y.—through shoulder blade.
Peter Benninger, Co. C, 14th N. Y.—groin, badly.
Capt. Bradley, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—shoulder, by spent ball.
Wm. B. Benham, Co. C, 3d N. J.—ball through shoulder.
Geo. Blake, Co. H, 14th N. Y.—arm.
Henry Booth—hand.
Ed. Barnes, 2d Penn.—foot.
Daniel Burnside—head.
D. F. Broadhead, Co. A, 8th Penn.—thigh.
Corp. John A. Blair, Co. H, 1st Penn.—thigh, slightly.
D. H. Cotrell, Co. F, 4th Mich.—knee, severely.
Wm. Cox, Co. B, 1st Penn.—killed.
Wm. Carns, Co. K, 5th Penn.
Horace W. Clark, Co. I, 4th Michigan—dead.
J. Carvin, Co. G, 7th Penn.—breast, dangerous.
Lieut. Coatsworth, Co. H, 14th N. Y.—missing.
Capt. Collins, Co. K, 5th Penn.—hand.
Major Clitz, 12th U. S. Infantry—reported mortally wounded.
John Cairns, Co. G, 5th Penn.—thigh, slight.
Sergt. Wm. Croley, Co. I, U. S. Art'y—left breast.
Joseph D. Clark, Co. I, 4th Michigan—abdomen and leg, severely.
Wm. Carnes, Co. K, 5th Penn.—thigh seriously.
Lieut. T. W. Cartwright, Co. G, 5th New-York—through shoulder and back.
H. W. Clark, Co. I, 4th Mich.—died in ambulance.
Capt. Carr, 16th Michigan—killed.
Wm. Chin, Co. F, 10th N. Y.—breast, badly.
Capt. Cambreling, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—nature of wound not reported.
James Conlin, Co. I, 22d Mass.—thigh.
Daniel E. Coles, Co. H, 32d N. Y.—thigh, badly.
Thomas Cardock, Co. D, 11th U. S. Infantry—arm.
Lieut. Collins, Co. E, 5th N. Y.—foot.
Capt. Crozier, Co. M, 62d Penn.—side and arm, badly.
J. J. Connelly, 5th U. S. Cavalry—side by bayonet.
John W. Coles, Co. K, 1st Mich.—head.
Francis Chasblow, Co. E, 2d U. S. Infantry—loins badly.
Joseph Canisel, Co. D, 5th U. S. Artillery—leg.
G. B. Culbertson, Co. D, 63d Penn.—side.
Lieut. Cunningham, Co. D, 62d Penn.—badly.
Capt. Crozier, Co. N, 62d Penn.—arm and side, badly.
Private Carver, 12th U. S. Infantry—mortally, fell in hands of enemy.
John Corn, Co. H, 16th Mich.—bowels, dangerous.
Lieut. Chas. Canouse, Co. C, 14th N. Y.—ball through leg.
Irvin Delaney, Co. E. 5th Penn.—thigh, severely.
Aaron J. Diehl, 4th Mich.—arm and twice knee.
Corporal Dellahan, Co. G, 14th New-York.
Chas. H. Dawson, Co. I, 5th N. Y.—head, by piece of shell.
Irvine Delaney, Co. E, 5th Penn.—thigh, severely.
Col. Duryea, 5th New-York Zouaves.
John Demson, 1st N. Y. Artillery—both legs by shell, one shot off.
Jacob Davies, Co. E, 9th Penn.—leg, severely.
Alex. Depeyster, Co. F, 14th N. Y.—hand.
Geo. Dipple, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—shoulder.
Samuel Drumm, Co. G, 8th Penn. Reserve—arm.
Edward Dolan, Co. D, 5th U. S. Cav.—in knee, bad.
Thos. F. Davis, Co. H, 3d N. J.—thumb.
Sergt. Benj. Davis, Co. B, 2d Mass.—side seriously, and thigh slight.
Andrew Dunn, Co. C, 14th U. S. Inf.—through leg.
Corp. Dougherty, Co. C, 12th U. S. I.—ball through face.
Thos. Drigg, Co. H, 12th U. S. Inf.—ball in foot.
Sergt. P. J. Duncan, Co. G, 1st N. J.—ball through foot.
Jesse Eddel, Co. E 12th Penn.—killed.
Corporal T. Eckhart, Co. F, 5th Penn.—thigh, severely.
Wm. E. Elricks, 12th Penn. Battery—shoulder and leg, severely.
Clemens Ensinger, Co. A, 1st Mich.—through side, fatally.
Lieut. Eggleston, Co. E, 1st Mich.—head.
Sergeant Egmire, Co. H, Indiana Infantry—three wounds.
Lieut. Eddy, Co. G, 16th Mich.—thigh, back and left arm.
Isaac Forney, Co. B, 1st Penn.—killed.
Col. Fitzhugh, 5th Penn.—severely.
Sergt. Samuel Fleming, Co. E, 3d Penn.—ankle slightly.
Lieut.-Col. Fisher, 5th Penn.
Wm. Fullerton, Co. D, 8th Penn.—leg.
Corporal Wm. Falin, Co. I, 9th Mass.—ball through the thigh.
Geo Forell, Co. E, 12th Penn.—shoulder, slight.
John K. Finch, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—shot through both arms.
C. W. Fuller, Co. B, 14th United States—leg.
David Fuller, Co. E, 11th United States Infantry—leg.
Patrick Flanegan, Co. F, 12th Iowa—leg.
Wm. Folder, Co. A, 1st Mich.—ball through leg.
A. L. Fell, Co. A—ball through thigh.
G. W. Frazier, Co. H, 8th Penn.—wrist.
Alonzo Freeman, Co. A, 1st N. J.—left thigh.
John Grimes, Co. G, 8th Penn.—shoulder, severely.
Jacob Getz, Co. E, 1st Reserve, Penn.—killed.
A. Grover, Co. C, 12th Penn.—head, slightly.
J. W. Garrison, Co C, 12th Penn.—hand, slightly.
Michael Gehley, Co. F, 5th Penn.—head, dangerously.
James Graham, 2d Penn. Reserve—ball in the side.
Ale Grover, Co. C, 12th Penn.—head.
John Grimes, Co. B, 8th Penn.—shoulder, severely.
John Gartland, Co. K. 8th Mass.—leg.
W. W. Garway, 1st S. C.—hip and back slightly.
O. F. Gifford, Co. I, 93d Penn.—arm.
G. W. Griffith. 1st Penn. Reserve—neck, seriously.
Fred. Hibbard, Co. A. 2d Penn.—side, slightly.
Wm. Hoff, Co. A, 2d Penn.—neck and shoulder, severely.
John Harper, Co. C, 8th Penn.—back, severely.
Leopold Heimstetter, Co. D, 9th Penn.—head, slightly.
Sergeant James Hebe, Co. F, 5th Penn.—abdomen, dangerous.
Sergeant Holmes, 7th Penn.—in hand.
Adjt. Hartshorn, Co. K, Bucktails—in head.
Benj. F. Hoops, Co. K, 5th Penn.—neck severely.
James Herst—ball through calf of leg.
Wm. Hughes—breast, near heart, dangerously.
Lieut. F. B. Holt, Co. F, — N. J.—arm.
S. Holmes—arm.
F. A. Howe, Co. E, 33d Penn.—arm.
W. Hogadorn, Co. D, 16th Mich.—ball through thigh.
Sergt. Hopkins, Co. D, 8th N. J.—arm.
Jacob Highstreet, Co. E, 1st Penn.—leg, slight.
John Horan—ball through the thigh.
Wm. Hanchez, Co. D, 2d Penn.—side, severely.
Jas. Harder, Co. K, 12th Penn.—left knee, severely.
Joseph Hamilton, Co. K, 1st Penn.—leg, slightly.
Capt. Thomas J. Hoyt, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Butler—wounded by ball in the head.
Major Hull, 5th New-York—wounded.
Joseph Hines, Co. E, 10th N. Y.—forehead.
John Hennan, Co. B, 9th Mass.—shot through elbow.
Lieut. Hope, 9th Penn.—arm.
Orson Harbach, Co. A, 30th Penn.—arm.
Geo. S. Hoffman, Co. F, 1st New-York Cavalry—side, seriously.
Louis Habermoud, Co. B, 2d U. S. Infantry—small of back.
O. Harman, Co. C, 27th N. Y.—right shoulder.
Sergt. Ethlu. W. Harmony, Co. C, 8th N. Y.—thigh.
Capt. Fred. Harrun, Co. C, 14th N. Y.—leg.
Robt. L. Harrison, Co. C, 12th U. S. Inf.—hand.
John Hassel, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—leg.
P. Harvey, Co. E, 2d Penn.—ball through back and side.
Jas. Isenberg, Co. G. 12th Penn.—buckshot in hand.
Capt. Jewett, Co. D, Bucktails—by limb falling on his back.
John A. Johnson, Co. H, Penn. Reserve—thigh.
Abraham Jenkins Co. E, 9th Penn.—breast, severly.
Geo. W. Keene, Co. E, 1st Penn.—right arm shot off.
Sergeant Wellington R. Kershner, Co. K, 5th Penn. side and arm, slightly.
Murry W. Kovener, Co. A, 1st N. J.—knee ampt'd.
Geo. G. Kinyon, Co. C, 10th Penn—hip.
—— Kleth, Co. A, 11th U. S. Infantry—through hip.
Michael Kingsley—left side and elbow.
George W. Keene—right arm shot off.
Thomas Kenney—hand.
Joseph Kain, Co. C, 72d Penn.—back, slightly.
Robert Kirkwood, Co. A, 2d Penn. Reserve—neck.
Chas. Kelly, Co. K, 95th Penn.—ball through wrist.
Andrew Kegan, Co. G, 9th Mass.—leg.
Chas. A. Knapp, Co. H, 2d Maine—head.
Martin Kafferty, Co. I. 2d U. S. Infantry—fingers.
Geo. King, Co. C, 3d U. S. Regulars—hand.
Wm. Henry Langley, Co. B, 12th Penn.—leg and shoulder, severely.
John Lamner, Battery B, 1st Penn. Artillery—leg, severely.
Samuel Lessley, Co. D. 12th Penn.—right foot.
Sergt. D. Long, Co. I, 12th Penn.—cheek, severely.
Henry Leib, Co. H. 7th Penn.—hand, slightly.
John Lang, Co. H, 9th Penn.—knee, severely.
T. Lawyer, Co. B, Penn. Bucktails.
Daniel Lynn, Co. A, 2d U. S. Infantry—ball through leg.
Jacob F. Long—ball entered eye and passed out at the ear.
Lewis Lovely, 2d U. S. Infantry—finger shot off.
Richard Law—ball through shoulder.
Leslie Luporte, Co. G, 2d U. S. Infantry—face.
John Lamm, Co. B, 1st Penn. Art.—leg, severe.
Anthony A. Laws, Co. D, 2d Penn.—hand, slight.
Levi E. Linfield, Co. K, 5th Penn.—both shoulders, severely.
Geo. H. Lee—shoulder, slightly.
Fred. Lewis—flesh wound of arm.
Sergeant David, Co. I, 12th Penn.—cheek, severely.
Michael Lanee, Co. F, 2d U. S. Infantry—ball through left arm.
John Lamb, 1st Penn. Artillery Battery—leg, slight.
John Laney, Co. H, 9th Penn.—knee, severe.
M. Feverance, Co. F, 5th Mich.—left side, severely.
Patrick Lynch, Co. H, 9th Mass.—left breast.
Sergeant Geo. Lunda—thigh.
Wm. Lovey, Co. G, 9th Mass.—ball through left arm.
Morris Lynch, Co. A, 9th Mass.—three wounds in right leg—badly.
John Lanegan, Co. M, U. S. Infantry—leg.
John Millin Miller, Co. I, 4th Mich.—arm amputated.
Robt. S. McDonald, Co. D. 4th Mich.—left arm.
Jasper Morrison, Co. E. 1st Penn.—leg, severely.
Geo. L. Maltz, Co. I, 4th Mich.—thigh, severely.
Dennis Maguire, Co. B, 2d Penn.—knee, slightly.
Ord. Sergt. John C. McCracken. Co. B. 1st Penn.—arm, slightly.
Henry Miller, Co. H. 1st Penn.—thigh, slightly.
Albert Margins, Co. H, 9th Penn.—hand.
Frank Murray, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—shot through abdomen, fatally.
Capt. D. W. Murphy, Co. I, 36th N. Y.—gun-shot wound in arm.
Albert Morris, Co. I, 44th Penn.—hand.
Patrick McCann, Co. D, 6th U. S. Infantry—bruised by spent cannon ball.
Wm. Misenheider, Co. D, 6th U. S. Infantry—side, fracture of ribs.
John May, Co. E, 12th Penn.—cheek and arm, slight.
Wm. McMurphy, Co. F, 5th Mich.—finger shot off.
Milton Miller, Co. G, 5th Mich.—arm.
Robt. S. McDonald, Co. I, 4th Mich.—left arm.
Geo. L. Maltz, Co. B, 4th Mich.—thigh, severely.
Jas. McCue, Co. A, 4th Mich.—shoulder.
Capt. Thos. McConnell, Co. B, 10th Penn.—bruised face and neck by a shell.
Chas. Miller, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—hand.
Col. John W. McLane, 83d Penn.—killed.
Col. Magilton, 4th Penn.—reported killed.
Capt. McCatherly, 9th Mass.—killed.
Capt. Madigan, 9th Mass.—killed.
Henry Miller, Co. C, 14th N. Y.—leg.
Michael McCann, Co. G, 9th Mass.—knee.
Adam Moffat, Co. G, 62d Penn.—leg.
Michael Martin, Co. K, 9th Mass.—head.
James McGovern, Co. H, 9th Mass.—leg.
George W. Moore, 95th Penn.—injured internally by cavalry horses.
J. Mulane, Co. A. 1st U. S. Cav.—ball through face.
John Mack, Co. H, 12th N. Y.—hand.
Wm. Mehan, Co. C. 2d U. S. Infantry—leg.
Robert Marshall, Co. K, 10th Penn.—thigh.
James Mahoney, Co. F, 5th N. Y.—breast.
John McDade, 12th Penn.—wrist and side.
Rodger McBride, Co. K, 2d U. S. Infantry—finger shot off.
James Mahoney, Co. F, 5th N. Y.—ball through right side.
Lieut. B. McGraw, Co. I, 16th Mich.—leg, badly.
Capt. Myers, Co. C, 16th Mich.—leg.
Corp. Wm. H. Mawinney, Co. D, 33d Penn.—flesh wound in thigh.
Samuel Middleton, Co. H, 1st Penn.—groin.
Lieut. McFadden, 6th N. Y.—right leg amputated.
Edward Mosely, Co. F, 4th N. J.—shoulder.
John Maloney, Co. G, 12th U. S. Regulars—back of neck, seriously.
Sergt. Murray, Co. I, 22d Mass.—spine, seriously.
John McLees, Co. B, 3d N. J.—left shoulder, seriously.
T. Dailey Mower, Co. K, 1st Mich—arm.
First Lieut. B. Nugent, Co. I. 9th Mass.—killed.
—— Nesmith, 12th U. S. Infantry—killed.
Wm. J. Newcomb, 1st Mich.—hip.
Henry Nesmith, Co. G, 8th Penn.—abdomen.
—— Newton, Co. B, 9th Mass.—ball through groin.
Second Lieut. F. O'Dowd, Co. I, 9th Mass.—killed.
Geo. Ovitt, Co. F, Pennsylvania Bucktails.
Tim. O'Conner, 14th U. S. Infantry—hand.
Capt. J. Orr, Co. D, 2d Penn.—foot.
Ora L. Ous, Co. D, 83d Penn.—arm.
Lieut. O'Hara—missing.
George Oviall, Co. F, Bucktails, 1st Rifle Reserve Penn.
Orson L. Parke, Co. H, 4th Mich.—thigh, slightly.
Junius B. Potts, Co. E, 1st Penn.—thigh and arm, severely.
Richard Pitcher, Co. F, 5th Penn.
Lieut. S. B. Preston, 5th Mich.—shot through breast and taken prisoner.
Joseph R. Perry, Co. I, 83d Penn.—through arm.
Lieut. Parigon, Co. C, 1st N. J.—foot.
Emanuel Pepercorn, 3d U. S. Artillery—arm.
Geo. Peinner, Co. D, Ill. Cavalry—leg, slightly.
Sergt. Jas. Plummer, Co. I, 4th Mich.—breast, shoulder and wrist.
Patrick Power, Co. F, 4th U. S. Infantry—right shoulder by a shell, left arm and leg, seriously.
James B. Potts, Co. E, 1st Penn.—thigh and arm, severely.
Wm. Pattisen, 16th Mich., Brady's Sharpshooters—leg.
C. C. Pike, Seg., Co. A. 5th N. Y.—head and neck.
—— Partridge, Co. E, 5th N. Y.
Daniel Philbert, 3d Penn. Reserve—leg.
Lt. R. C. Prime, Co. C, 5th N. Y.—through thigh.
Joseph Paul.
Corp. J. W. Parsons, Co. B, 1st Penn.—not stated.
Wm. Quigley, Co. H, 1st Pa.—died in ambulance.
Geo. Reinneau, Cavalry E, 8th Ill.—leg, slightly.
Louis Rudy, Co. K, 5th Penn.—abdomen, mortally.
J. Roads, Co. K, 5th Penn.—both thighs, severely.
Lieut. Riddel, Co. F, 5th Penn.—side and head.
Jno. Reinhart, Co. F, 5th Penn.—shoulder, severely.
Corp. Rogan, Co. F, 9th Mass.
Henry Riegert, Co. F, 3d Penn.—leg.
Henry Redan, 12th U. S. Inf.—arm shot off; taken prisoner.
Sergt. Richard, Co. B, 12th N. Y.—ball through leg.
Louis Ludy, Co. K, 5th Penn.—abdomen, mortally.
John Rothwell, Co. K, 5th Penn.—groin, dangerous.
R. Rasman, Bregel's N. Y. Artillery—leg.
James Roe, Co. H, 9th Mass.—knee.
G. W. Robbins, Co. D, 9th Penn.—arm.
O. P. Robbins, Co. H, 10th Penn.—ball thro' knee.
Lego Renor, 1st Penn.—head, badly.
Wm. Sharp, Co. A, 3d N. J.—ball through breast, dangerous.
Lieut.-Col. Switzer—dangerously.
Wm. Smith, Co. B, 28th N. Y.—side, badly.
John